The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,114.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance.....Rupees Forty-two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The reduction in the rates of Inland Postage on Newspapers by one-half came into operation from the 1st October, and the *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who are thus put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale:—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One year, *in advance*.....	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year ,, ...	,, 24	,, 28	,, 38
Three months ,, ...	,, 14	,, 16	,, 21
One month ,, ...	,, 5	,, 6	,, 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second do	2½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding.....	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences. Race—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ORIENTAL, 1,521 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander H. B. Smith, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 5th December 1871, at noon.

Dec.		Dec.
Leave BOMBAY 5	Leave Colombo	14
,, Carwar 7	,, Galle	15
,, Mangalore 8	,, Negapatam	18
,, Cannanore 9	,, Pondicherry	19
,, Tellicherry 10	,, Madras	21
,, Calicut 10	,, Coconada	23
,, Beypore..... 10	,, Visagapatam	24
,, Cochin 11	,, Bimlipatam	24
,, Alleppey 12	,, Gopalpore	25
,, Tuticorin 13	,, False Point	26
	Arrive CALCUTTA	27

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Ootacamund, Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,028 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Ayers, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 27th November 1871, at noon.

Nov.		Dec.
Leave BOMBAY 27	Leave BUSSORAH	15
Dec.		
,, Kurrachee 1	,, Fao	15
,, Guadur..... 2	,, Bushire	16
,, Muscat..... 4	,, Linga	19
,, Bunder Abbas 6	,, Bunder Abbas	20
,, Linga 8	,, Muscat.....	22
,, Bushire 10	,, Guadur	24
,, Fao 12	,, Kurrachee	27
Arrive BUSSORAH 13	Arrive BOMBAY	30

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 540 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 4th December, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	3 0	2 0	2 0	1 0	0 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 6

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Company intends to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*. The Steamers APIS and SPHINX have only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine (consult through Egypt), and free conveyance of 2 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

The new Passenger Steamer FLORA, 2,320 Tons, which has very superior accommodation for Passengers, will be despatched first Bombay on or about the 9th December.

RATES OF PASSAGE PER FLORA:

	First Class.	Second Class.
To Trieste.....	£50	£35
To Suez.....	£28	£22

[*See Special Advertisement.*]

The Steamer APIS, 1,400 tons, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 15th January.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY PER APIS AND SPHINX.

	Cabin.	Deck, with Food.
To Trieste.....	£40	£19- 0
To Port Said.....	£30	£14- 6
To Suez	£28	£13- 7
To Aden.....	£15	£ 7-13

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 320 miles shorter than between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the due accommodation and comfort of Passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by the Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and 2s. per cwt. for excess weight (both inclusive of transit Dues and Charges of 5s.), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also Passage Tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the Railway between Suez and Alexandria,

PASSENGER RATES from ALEXANDRIA to TRIESTE.

First Class .....£13 | Second Class £9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free: 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 150 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway Tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. & O. Co.:—First Class, £3; Second Class, £2. Children under 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage—1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Calcutta, Chinese, and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Meadow Street, 25th November 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 2nd December, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. DECCAN (3,128 tons and 600 H.P.), Captain D. Reynoldson, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows:—

To BRINDISI .....First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON. ,, ,, 650 ,, 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. EMEU (1,226 tons and 300 H.P.), will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 7th December, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, and carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 5th December.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

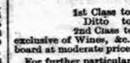
THE s. s. MALACCA, (1,683 tons and 300 H. P.), Captain J. Bernard, will be despatched to CHINA, on THURSDAY, the 30th November, at noon, calling at Penang and Singapore.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. and O. Company.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To be despatched hence about 28th instant.)



MESSRS. JOSEPH HEALD and Co.'s new and powerful Steam-ship STEPHENSONS, 1,291 registered Tons, G. Bray, Commander. This fine Steamer has extensive passenger accommodation of a very superior description.

RATES ARE:

1st Class to Suez.....	£30
Ditto to Liverpool	£50
2nd Class to ditto	£30

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

The New, First-Class, Fast Passenger Steam-ship FLORA, 2,320 Tons, 250 H.P., expressly built for the trade with India, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 9th December. This Steamer has really good accommodation for Passengers

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(including a liberal Table with Wine and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste.....	£ 50 0	£ 35 0	£ 19 0
,, Port Said...	£ 37 0	£ 23 0	£ 14 6
,, Suez	£ 36 0	£ 22 0	£ 13 7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12 Meadow Street, 24th October 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and BOMBAY
on the 24th, on the 1st
of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden.....	£22	£15	£4	
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said.....	38	24	9	
Alexandria.....	39	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	Including Wines.
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa).....	8			Without Food.
	42	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half rate.
Next Steamers from Bombay:—

EGITTO, on TUESDAY, 5th December 1871.
PERSIA, on MONDAY, 1st January 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE and COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey, Colored, and White Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.,

15 Bales Grey Shirtings.
2 ditto Grey Jaconets.
7 Cases Silk Bordered Sarries.
1 ditto ditto Dh ties.
3 ditto Coloured Handkerchieves.
1 ditto Spanish Stripes.
1 ditto Parsee Pugrees.

Bombay, 27th November 1871. MENESSE & Co.

GLOVES.

ASQUITH and COMPANY beg to announce the ARRIVAL of a CHOICE and WELL-SELECTED STOCK of GLOVES for the present SEASON.

LADIES'	Rs. as.	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. a.
Best White, Coloured, and Black Kid Gloves, per pair.....	2 10	2 14	
Or Three Pairs for.....	7 8	8 4	
Best Coloured Kid, 2 Buttons, per pair.....	2 12	3 0	
Or Three Pairs for.....	8 0	8 12	
GENTS'			
Best White, Lavender, Coloured, and Black Kid Gloves, per pair.....	2 12	3 0	
Or Three Pairs for.....	8 0	8 12	
Best White Italian Kid, an excellent Glove, per pair.....	2 0	2 4	
Dogskin or Tan Pique, per pair.....	2 8	3 0	
Stout Calf Driving Gloves, per pair.....	2 8	3 0	
Doeskin, Military, best quality, per pair.....	3 8	4 0	
White Lisle Thread, per pair.....	1 8	1 12	
Ditto ditto ditto	1 12	2 0	
WARM GLOVES.			
Real Berlin Ringwood, per pair	2 4	2 8	
Mitts ditto ditto	1 8	1 12	

ASQUITH and COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

RUSSELL and CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
EAST STREET, POONA,
AND
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST and DIRECTIONS for SELF-MEASUREMENT forwarded FREE on application.

ROWLAND and CO.,
SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar,)
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay

ROWLAND & Co.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED, a NEW STOCK of Hunting, Racing, Postilion, and Boys' Saddles; Side Saddles with and without coaping heads; Girls' Saddles with guards; Boys' and Girls' Pilches; Spanish Chairs for Children; Weymouth Bridles; Pelham, Snaffle, Racing, and Pony Bridles; Flat and Round Ladies' Bridles; Flat, Round, Standing, and Cavesons Martingales; Web and Cape Girths; Girth and Saddle Numdahs; Stirrup Leathers and Irons; Military Bridles and Breastplates; Regimental Holsters with Flounces; Crimean Wallets; Officers' Sword Belts with Sabretaches; Breaking Canvesses; Reins; Plated and Brass Mounted Carriage and Buggy Harness; Flat and Round Carriage and Buggy Reins; Patent and Brown Collars; Saring or Pulse Collars; Robinson's Head Collars; Specially Cut Boots; Kersey and Prince's Chees Horse Clothing; Dark and Fawn Striped Quarter Rugs; Riding and Driving Bits and Snaffles; Ladies' and Gent's Hunting, Riding, and Driving Whips; Whip Sockets and Rein Holders; Fancy Whalebone Rosettes of sizes; Cigar Cases; Fancy Walking and Riding Canes; Carriage Mats, assorted colours; Morocco Courier Bags; Ladies' Japanned Trunks with Trays; solid and plain Leather Portmanteaus; Double Expanding Leather Coat Cases; Enamelled and Leather Leggings; Sponges, Brushes, Combs, Scissors, and Horse-Sponges; Harris's Jet Composition, and Polishing Paste; and an assortment of other articles very numerous to mention, for which inspection is invited.—Cash or Moderate.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE of TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations in the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

Price—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 5.

THE GREGORYS,
EVERY EVENING,
IN THEIR NEW, HANDSOME, AND COMMODIOUS PAVILION ON THE ESPLANADE.
ANOTHER GREAT SUCCESS. ALL BOMBAY DELIGHTED.
REDUCED PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
Reserve Seats—Rs. 3; Stalls—Rs. 2; Paradis—Re. 1.

NOTICE!
SPECIAL NIGHT FOR NATIVE FAMILIES,
ON THURSDAY NEXT, NOVEMBER 30TH.

MID-DAY PERFORMANCE
FOR SUBURBAN FAMILIES AND CHILDREN,
ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, DEC. 2ND.
To Heads of Schools, &c., Mr. Harwood will be happy to make arrangements for a Day or Night Performance on very liberal terms. Address, Huntley Lodge.
Soldiers and Non-commissioned Officers admitted half price.
Seats may be secured at SOUNDY and Co., Fort.
Doors open at 8-15; commence at 9. Carriages for 11.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB will appear, for the third time this season, on

SATURDAY, 2ND DECEMBER, 1871,

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
RIGHT WOR. BRO. HON'BLE J. GIBBS,
District Grand Master, United Grand Lodge of England,
AND THE MASONIC FRATERNITY.

The Performance will commence with the Romantic Drama of
THE ROBBER OF THE RHINE,
AND CONCLUDE WITH THE VERY LAUGHABLE FARCE OF
FISH OUT OF WATER.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats.....	Rs. 4	Stalls	Rs. 2
Box	,, 8	Gallery	,, 1½
	Fit Re. 1.		

Tickets to be had of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., and at the Theatre on the Night of Performance.

Doors open at 8-30 P.M. Performance to commence at 9 P.M. precisely.

THE BOMBAY ROYAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—In pursuance of a Resolution of the Directors of this Company, NOTICE is hereby given, that a FIFTEENTH and the FINAL CALL of Rs. (100) ONE HUNDRED PER SHARE is due in this Company, and is made PAYABLE to the Undersigned, at the Registered Office of the Company, Nicol's Building, No. 16D Elphinstone Circle, on or before MONDAY, the 27th day of November 1871, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.

If any Shareholder shall not pay the amount of the Call to which he is liable on the day appointed, he will be charged interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum from the 27th of November 1871 to the time of actual payment.

Certificates will be required to be deposited with the Undersigned at the time of payment, for enfacement of the Call thereon.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

શા. નરશી કેશવજી દા. ગગાદાસ રણછોડદાસ.

i.e. p.p. NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
GUNGADASS RUNCHORDASS,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent.

Nicol's Building, No. 16 D, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay,
9th October 1871.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OIL AND COTTON WASTE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of COCOANUT OIL, CASTOR OIL, and COTTON WASTE, required by the Company for TWELVE MONTHS, commencing the 1st day of February next, to be delivered from time to time in such quantities as may be ordered, the annual consumption, averaging about 420 tons of Cocoanut Oil, 360 tons of Castor Oil, and 150 tons of Cotton Waste. Samples may be seen at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders, endorsed, "Tender for Oil or Cotton Waste," as the case may be, and which must specify the rate per cwt., delivered at the Stores Depot, Byculla, will be received by the Agent, at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon on SATURDAY, the 16th January 1872.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 2,500 in Cash, or Government Paper, as a guarantee of the good faith of the tenderer.

Persons whose Tenders shall be accepted will be required to enter into a Contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same find security equal to 10 per cent. of the estimated aggregate amount of such Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Wm. WARDEN MORICE,
Stores Office, Byculla, 24th November 1871.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

HIGH COURT.

Suit No. 682 of 1870.

SORABJEE JAMSETJEE, Bagwagur, of Bombay, Parsee, Liquor Seller, residing at Chinch Bunder Pier Road, outside the Fort ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

SYAD ESMAIL BIN SYAD ALLY, of Bombay, Mahomedan, Storekeeper, residing at Chinch Bunder Pier Road, outs de the Fort ..... Defendant.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified, that on MONDAY, the 8th day of January next, at 12 o'clock in the afternoon, (under and by virtue of a Warrant for Sale of MOVEABLE PROPERTY, issued on the 20th day of November instant, in the above Suit, will be put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, the undermentioned immoveable property of the above-named Defendant:—

All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and range of building standing thereon, situate, lying and being on an fronting on the east of Chinch Bunder Fourth Lane, outside the Fort in the Mandvie Sub-district, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 244, and bounded on or towards the east by the property of Framjee Dhunjeebhoy, on or towards the west by the said Chinch Bunder Fourth Lane, on or towards the north by the property of Weljee Malloo, and on or towards the south by the property of Heerjee Bhimsey, and the same contains by admeasurement thirty feet in length and thirty-four feet in breadth or thereabouts, towards the satisfaction of the sum of Rs. 2,783-4-0 for debt and interest, and the sum of Rs. 363-1-0 for costs, which said debt, interest, and costs amount in the whole to the sum of Rs. 3,146-5-0. The Sale will extend only to the right, title and interest of the said defendant in the above mentioned property.

25 per cent deposit money to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

BHAU DAJI,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 25th November 1871.

Mr. C. TYABJEE,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

MR. J. NEUBERG
HAS JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF
PRINTING MATERIALS,
AND OFFERS THEM AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.

IMPROVED ALBION PRINTING PRESSES.

Super Royal Size.	Demy Size.
Royal Size.	Postfolio Size.

INK TABLES to the various size of Presses.

LITHOGRAPHIC PRESSES.

14 by 21 inches.	20 by 30 inches.
18 by 27 ,,	22 by 33 ,,

GALLEY PRESSES.

ATHOL PRESSES, with Iron Plates for Pressing.

Treadle Paging Machines.	French Lithographic Rollers,
Card Board Cutting Machines.	Wrought Iron Chases.
Lead and Brass Rule Cutters.	Type cases, best pinned.
Roller Stock and Frames.	Whole Frames with Racks.

BINDING CLOTH, of various Colours.

Pick and Ley Brushes.	Quoins.
Composing Sticks.	Side Sticks and Mallets.
Boxwood Scrapers.	Wooden Furniture.
Brass Rules, 24 inches.	Shooting Sticks, brass tipped.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES of sizes.

Black Printing Ink.	Best American Potash.
Transfer ,,	Snake Stones.
Writing (in sticks).	Gold Bronze, in 2 oz. bottles.

ALBERT PAPER CUTTING MACHINES, by McNEILE.

Agent in Bombay for Messrs. HUGHES and KIMBER'S PRINTING MATERIALS AND TOOLS,

J. NEUBERG.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY,
AND
EAST STREET,
POONA,

HAVE just received an entire NEW STOCK of LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S and CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES, a few of which we enumerate below:—

LADIES'

French and English Kid Bootees.
Ditto ditto Boots.
Cashmere Boots, in Black, Brown, and Drab, to fasten over instep with Elastic Bands, with and without Heels.
Glove Kid and Cashmere House Boots.
White Kid and Jean Boots, with and without Heels.
Glazed Kid Shoes, with Heels and Rozetts.

A splendid assortment of Rozetts.

GENTLEMEN'S

Enamelled Napoleon and Brown Hide Boots.
Calf Thresquarters or Butcher Boots.
Glove Kid Elastic-sided Boots, Dress.
Ditto ditto ditto with Patent Golosh, Dress.
All Patent ditto ditto Dress.
All Calfskin ditto ditto Parade.
Kid Top Calf Golosh ditto Walking.
Calf Croquet Boots, Elastic-sides Double Soles.
Calf shooting Boots to Lace, and with Hook Fastenings.
Brown Hide ditto ditto ditto
Brown Calf Elastic-side Boots, Walking.
Canvas ditto ditto ditto
Buckskin ditto ditto ditto
Glove Kid, Patent Calf, Calfskin, Brown Calf, and Canvas Shoes, with Elastic-sides and to Lace.

A large assortment of Slippers.

Gaiters, in Brown Hide and Waterproof Canvas, with Button, and Loop Fastenings.

BOYS' BOOTS.

In Calfskin and Enamelled Leather.
Children's Boots and Shoes, in great variety

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PILGRIMS TO JEDDA.

THE s.s. SIR JOHN LAWRENCE will be despatched to the RED SEA PORTS on TUESDAY, the 2nd January 1872, calling at Aden, Hoodeida, Jodda, and Suez.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 25th November 1871.

NOTICE.—Passengers per Steamer REDEWATER, Captain Richards, for LIVERPOOL, are requested to embark before 4 o'clock this afternoon (MONDAY). The Steamer will sail at 5 P.M.

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th November 1871.

FORT.—BOARD and LODGING.—Gentlemen can have excellent accommodation, with all the comforts of an ENGLISH HOME. Terms exceedingly moderate. Address

ALPHA,
Care of the "Bombay Gazette."

LOST, at the BAND STAND, on SATURDAY, 25th instant, a Small, Smooth, BULL TERRIER. Colour nearly black, white down the face, white band round neck, white feet, teeth very prominent. Answers to the name of "GIP." When lost had a Steel Chain Collar on with the name of "FORBES."

Any one bringing the Dog to "22, MARINE LINES," will be HANDSOMELY REWARDED.

29th November 1871.

SPENCER'S PATENT
MAGNETIC WATER FILTERS
Possess inexhaustible powers of rendering water
Absolutely pure.

No. 1, Cash Rs. 16-8, Credit Rs. 18-8; No. 2, Cash Rs. 24, Credit Rs. 27-8.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

LETTS' DIARIES FOR 1872.

Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 11B, 11D, 12, 12 enlarged, 13, 14, 18 (Pocket), 20 (same), 31 (rough), 31 interleaved, 32, 32 int., 33, 33 int., 34, 34 int., 35, and 35 interleaved, at

ENGLISH PRICES,
Viz.: 8 As. to the Shilling for Cash; 10 As. for Credit.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SILVER WARE,
OF THE
BEST LONDON WORKMANSHIP,
In a variety of beautiful designs.

Bouquet Holders.	Cigar Cases.	Pencil Cases.
Butter Knives.	Goblets.	Rings and Bells.
Christening Cups.	Napkin Rings.	Salt Cellars, Spoons,
Christening Suites.	Peg Cups.	Snuff Boxes,

Each article is of Standard Silver, and bears the Hall mark.

DETAILS FURNISHED, FREE, ON APPLICATION TO

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

KEROSINE OIL LAMPS,

In a variety of neat and handsome patterns,
from each Rs. 2 to, per pair, Rs. 100.
WICKS for the same per doz., As. 10; per gross, Rs. 5.

TREBLY-REFINED KEROSINE OIL.

1 doz. (Wine) quarts, Rs. 6; Original Tin of 5 gallons, Rs. 11.

CASH DISCOUNT 10 PER CENT.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

TO LET, a LOWER ROOMED BUNGALOW, situated in Lower Colaba, now occupied by Mr. Knowles. Rent Rs. 70. Water laid on. Apply to

F. BYRAMJEE,
22 Rampart Row. House Agent.

HOTELS.

FITZGERALD HOTEL and REFRESHMENT ROOMS, No. 93, Parell Road, Byculla, Bombay, (Next to the Synagogue). Good accommodation for Families and Gentlemen. Wines, Spirits, Beer, &c., of the very best Brands.

A First-class Billiard Table on the premises.

CHARGES MODERATE.

OPENING OF THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal Patronage extended to the Hotel in former Seasons, beg to intimate that they will RE-OPEN the Hotel on the 20th of OCTOBER.

The "Chowk Hotel is the highest Bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

TERMS as before—Rs. 6 per Day.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

BYCULLA HOTEL,
(BY JEEWANJEE & Co.,)
JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.

BYCULLA HOTEL, which is within a few minutes' walk of the Byculla and Grant Road Railway Stations, is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for such an Establishment, the building possesses advantages over Bungalow Hotels, special care having been taken in the arrangements of the Rooms, which are large and lofty, to secure the best ventilation, and thus to keep the whole Hotel cool. The furnishings and fittings have been selected with a special view to affording the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors, and ample accommodation has been provided for Families. The Table is supplied in a manner unsurpassed in Bombay, and care is taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality.

Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and six fine Billiard Tables.

Hot and Cold Baths always ready.

Extensive Garden.

Visitors arriving by train should

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET continues dull and declining.

KHANGAUM AND OOMRAWUTTEE BRANCH RAILWAYS.

Traffic Receipts and Train Mileage for Week ended 28th October 1871.

KHAMGAUM.	RECEIPTS. Rs. a. p.	TRAIN MILEAGE.
Passengers	61 9 9	75
Goods Mannds	123 5 4	37
Electric Telegraph	0 12 5	0
Total	185 11 8	112
OOMRAWUTTEE.		
Passengers	122 5 10	36
Goods Mannds	208 7 11	60
Electric Telegraph	4 14 6	0
	335 7 1	96

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—25TH NOVEMBER.

London	Cotton	£2 15s. Nom.
	Cases	£2 15s. to £3
	Seeds	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships	£2 7s. 0d. to £2 11s. 3d.
	Myrabolms & Colr bdls	£1 15s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 15s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	No ships.
	Coffee	
Overland	Steamers	£3 5s. 0d. to £3 7s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 0s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d.
China	(Steamer Cotton	Rs. 8 to 9 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 250 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 6 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 20 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
25	Euphrates (s)	Hutchison	Kurrachee, Nov. 22.
	Tabor	Otis	Liverpool, July 28.
	Gogah (s)	Nicoda	Cutch, Nov. 23.
26	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	Raffin	Goa, Nov. 24.
	Bangalore (s)	Angove	Suez.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Tanjore (s)	Johnson	Aden and Suez.
	Pluto (s)	Baker	Coast and Carwar.
26	Saltan	Thomas	Calcutta.
	British Monarch	Rowe	Calcutta.
	Carnarvonshire	Mcuill	Rangoon.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last :—

Steamer Euphrates, to the Coast and Kurrachee.

Steamer Oriental, to the Malabar Coast and Calcutta.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
19	China (s)	Perrins	Suez, Oct. 29.
	Sulina (s)	Burnett	Downs, Oct. 7.1
	Clanranald	Foden	Sydney, Aug. 28.
	Rajmahal	Balderston	Liverpool, Aug. 3.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.			
23	Penang (s)		

BRITISH ENVOY

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Nov.			
23	Dacca (s)	Paterson	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—25TH NOVEMBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Sir Walter Scott, 20 cases writing slates, B. Sazba & Co. ; 3 crates earthenware, F. Dossa.

FROM LONDON.

Ispahan, s, 4 cases sherry, 2 cases noyelle, 5 cases champagne, and 3 cases claret, King, King & Co. ; 4 cases haberdashery, E. A. Gadur ; 5 cases liquor ammonia, G. Nagjee ; 60 casks pale ale, Bonnevaille and Sibdie ; 7 cases billiard tables, M. Nusservanjee.

Sir Walter Scott, 162 boxes bar soap, G. Shurrafally ; 72 boxes bar soap, T. Acherally ; 10 casks earthenware, D. Jewraz.

Saladin, 400 drums kerosine oil, Watson Bougie & Co.

Bivouac, s, 17 cases moselles and sherry, E. N. Celabawala.

Jumna, 50 cases cognac, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

Strathclyde, s, 10 cases butter, S. Cosmonjee.

FROM NEWCASTLE.

Saltara, 18 casks tar, T. Elphinbuoy.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Marie Gabrielle, 2,257 boxes brandy, N. Ardaseer & Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—25TH NOVEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Victoria Cross, 43 bales cotton, P. Gridhur ; 82 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell & Co. ; 110 bales cotton, M. Jewraz.

British Trident, 250 bales cotton, J. N. Poonjarsa ; 51 bales cotton, C. Burjorjee ; 75 bales cotton, G. Shamjee ; 80 tons old iron, Bell, Brandenburg & Co.

Eastern Light, 34 bales coir yarn, P. Eduljee ; 100 bales cotton, J. Kesowram ; 252 bales hemp, S. S. Narrelwala.

Princess Regent, 100 bales cotton, L. Mooljee ; 51 bales cotton, Li. Pulleramjee ; 39 bales cotton, M. Ebrahjee ; 72 bales cotton, M. Jamsetjee.

The Foundling, 500 bales cotton, Leggett & Co.

Bridewater, s, 140 bales cotton, Wallace & Co ; 90 bales cotton, J. Ramjeedass ; 26 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co ; 75 bales cotton, T. Jeejeebhoy.

Blackmore, s, 14 cases peacock feathers, and 1 case tortoiseshell, S. S. Mahomed & Co.

Deccan, s, 55 bal s wool, M. Thakursey.

Sir Walter Scott, 160 cwts. horns, G. H. Mohidin.

Egitto, s, 50 bales cotton, D. Gopjee.

FOR TRIESTE.

Egitto, s, 300 bales cotton, Knoop & Co ; 150 bales cotton, M. Chotoor.

FOR ODESSA

Deccan, s, 600 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malacca, s, 5 cases peacock feathers, J. Ezra ; 5 bales waste cotton, C. Jamsetjee ; 95 chests M. opium, E. Jugnath.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 25.

Elgee, Colonel, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Kurrachee.

Grierson, Captain, Public Works Department, on duty, from Deesa.

Werge, Ensign, 2nd Belooch Regiment, on duty, from Kurrachee.

Raikes, Ensign, 1st Belooch L. I., on duty, from Hyderabad.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 25.

Crawford, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

Kinchant, Cornet, Bengal 11th Hussars, on duty, to Poona.

Desmond, Conductor, Bengal Barrack Department, on duty, to Jubbulpore.

NOVEMBER 26.

Strutt, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Mhow.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B., Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona 24th November 1871.

In compliance with G G O No 691 of 1871, the Comdt of the Sappers and Miners will detail a Non-Commissioned Officer and 3 Sappers to proceed to Poona on Monday the 27th inst., for duty under the Garrison Instructors of the Poona Circle.

This detail will be attached to the 23rd Regt N L I.

It is requested that the men selected for this duty may be in all points fitted for the work required of them, as laid down in the above quoted General Order :—

The Officer Comdg R A, Kirkee, will be good enough to detail a Non-Commissioned Officer from each of the batteries there, to undergo a course of instruction in signalling.

The men quarantine will report themselves to Capt Lock at Poorandhur on the 1st prox.

Maj Malcolmson, Poona Horse, having been detailed to go through a course of army signalling, will report himself to Capt Lock at Poorandhur on the 1st prox.

The above mentioned officer will travel to and from Poorandhur at the public expense.

POONA STATION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B., Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 24th November, 1871.

Referring to Station Order No. 1 of the 3rd June last, the bands of regiments will meet for practice in future at the south east of the Race Course, near St. Patrick's Chapel and the Sholapoor road.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces, Nov. 25.)

In consequence of the absence of the Hon'ble J. F. D. Inglis, in attendance on the Legislative Council of His Excy the Viceroy and Govr-Gen—

Mr. Francis Otway Mayne, C.B., Commr of Allahabad, to officiate as Junior Member of the Board of Revenue.

Mr. Major Henry Court, U S I, Commissioner of Meerut, to officiate as Commr of Allahabad.

Mr. Francis Macan Lind, Commr of Agra, to officiate as Commr of Meerut.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

REDUCTION IN THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE Government of India having reduced the Inland Postage on Newspapers by one-half, the *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who are thus put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale :—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half Year	„ 24	„ 28	„ 38
Three Months „	„ 14	„ 16	„ 21
One Month „	„ 5	„ 6	„ 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in Town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

IN the beginning of January the size of this Paper will be altered to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*.

Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*, specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week. Annual Subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

Bombay Gazette Office, September 1, 1871.

AN AMATEUR CONCERT

WILL TAKE PLACE AT THE

FREEMASONS' HALL, CUMBALLA HILL ROAD, ON TUESDAY, THE 5TH DECEMBER 1871.

COMMITTEE.

Henry Morland, Esq.	Hamilton Maxwell, Esq.
Colonel Penn, C.B., R.A.	Mackintosh Balfour, Esq.
R. Valentine Reid, Esq.	T. R. Light, Esq.
Sidney Barlow, Esq.	R. L. Key, Esq.
Herr Schmuck.	Judge Manockjee Cursetjee.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1—Overture ..... Tancredi ..... Rossini.
2—Chorus ..... Farewell to the Forest ..... Mendelssohn.
3—Solo Soprano ... My Mother bids me bind my Hair ..... Haydn.
4—Trio ..... Oh Memory ! ..... Hy. Leslie.
5—Solo Flute ..... Napolitaine ..... Clinton.
6—Chorus ..... La Grand Duchesse ..... Offenbach.

PART II.

1—Overture ..... Fra Diavolo ..... Auber.
2—Solo Baritone ..... Rossini.
3—Chorus ..... Il Carnovali ..... Rossini.
4—Solo Violin ..... Tremolo ..... De Beriot.
5—Chorus ..... March of the Men of Haarlech.

The Concert to commence at 9 o'clock precisely.

Tickets, Rs. 5 each, may be had of Messrs. THACKER, VINING, AND Co., Rampart Row, where a plan of the Concert Room can be seen and Reserved Seats secured.

LOST, between Friday night and Saturday morning, a number of CURRENCY NOTES, amongst others one for Rupees One Thousand. Any person into whose possession this Note may come is requested to communicate with the Manager of this Paper.

Bombay, Nov. 25, 1871.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

DICK—ELLIOT—November 22nd, at Dharwar, by the Rev. H. R. Face, M.A., Dr. Forbes Dick, Royal Artillery, to Constance, daughter of T. Elliot, Esq., The Green, Bishop Wearmouth, Durham.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

TEMPLE—November 20th, at Simla, Lady Temple, of a son.

WILSON—November 21st, at Cawnpor , the wife of Mr. G. H. Wilson, of a son.

WALL—November 1st, at Nynee Tal, the wife of R. Wall, C.S., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BASTON—MASSON—November 21st, at St. John's Church, Nynee Tal, by the Rev. J. Richard, M.A., Edward Baston, Head Master Diocesan Schools, Nynee Tal, to Isabella C. S. McD Masson, only daughter of the late J. McD. Masson, Esq., Bengal Civil Service.

BOURKE—HATCH—November 20th, at Simla, by the Rev. H. W. Crofton, Major the Hon. Edward Roden Bourke, H. M.'s 3rd Hussars, to Emma Mary Augusta, eldest daughter of Colonel G. Cliffe Hatch, Bengal Staff Corps.

DAVIDSON—MACGREGOR—November 22nd, at St. George's Cathedral, by the Right Reverend the Bishop of Madras, assisted by the Venerable the Archdeacon, Alexander Chorley Davidson, Captain, Royal Artillery, to Fanny, daughter of Colonel Murray MacGregor, Right Honorable the Governor's Body Guard.

HEWETSON—BEAVER—November 18th, at Saint Thomas' Mount, by the Revd. C. H. Dome, M. A., Charles Hewetson, Madras Staff Corps, second son of Lieut.-General Hewetson, Madras Army, to Ruth, eldest surviving daughter of Captain J. N. Beaver, R. V. B.—No Cards.

LE-LIE—FORSYTH—October, 24th, at 19, Robislaw Terrace, Aberdeen, by the Reverend H Cowan, D.D., Patrick Leslie, of Corbin and Calcut, Malabar, to Jane Elizabeth, daughter of the Reverend James Forsyth, D.D., West Parish.

TOMLINSON—ATKINS—November 18th, at St. Stephen's Church, Jo ensmand. by the Rev. Figot James, John Henry, youngest son of Captain James Tomlinson, of the Ordnance Dept, to Matilda, fourth daughter of the late Mr. E. Atkins, of Oodcammand.

DEATH.

HOSKINS—November 21st, at Lucknow, of cholera, Arthur John Hoskins, aged three years and eight months.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1871.

ALTHOUGH no one can deny that during the past fifty years this Presidency has made rapid strides in material progress, that the general wealth of the people has largely increased, and that many prejudices and narrow superstitions have crumbled away, still a retrospect is not a subject of unalloyed congratulation to the advocates of British rule. Western India distinctly possesses less nationality and less capacity for local self-government than it did in the days of the Peishwa : whilst native society has fewer supports to gather round, fewer individuals or families to lead public opinion or educate the people. It is the old story of "everything for the people, nothing by the people :" a theory upon which the English have acted until the masses have almost forgotten the divine necessity of self-help, and even invoke the aid of Government in purely domestic concerns. Notwithstanding this external dependence upon Government the people are far from feeling any real confidence or satisfaction in the action of the ruling class. And it is a fact to which we cannot afford to blind our eyes that our rule, with its perpetual change, reforms, and interference, is decidedly unpopular amongst the natives. We must not be understood as speaking of Bombay or any other of the large centres of commerce and trade which have sprung up under our rule : for in such cities an active public opinion has been created which is distinctly favourable to the English system of Government, and which finds fault rather with persons than with principles, with the want of opportunities of gratifying individual ambitions rather than with ideas and customs and forms of administration to which the people have been reconciled by English education and by frequent and familiar intercourse with Englishmen. But we are talking rather about the country generally, the districts with their ryots and non-official upper-classes, and the feelings which they entertain towards our rule. It may be admitted that on this side of India they are not in a state of active antagonism, but still less do they evince any sign of active co-operation, of sympathy or friendliness to us. The Native Press so far as it goes, and we admit that it goes a very little way, and the more reliable experiences of district officers all point in the same direction. The people fear, wonder, and even admire, but they suspect our intentions and hate our increasing change and interference. It was Caligula's boast—*Oderint dum metuant* ; but this view of the object of Government is hardly likely to satisfy politicians of the nineteenth century.

Much of this feeling, of which we speak, arises from the necessary condition of India as a conquered country, but much also is due to small causes which would easily be remedied if our Government would take the trouble to do so. It is usual for the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha and such clap-trap agitators as can never look below the surface of events to ascribe our unpopularity to the burthen of taxation imposed on the people. The present revenues of Government are amply sufficient for the proper administration of the country, but there is every reason for doubting whether the present taxes fall upon the country so heavily as the taxes levied in the Peishwa's time. If the ryot now pays the revenue assessment upon his holding and an additional cess of one anna in the rupee for local funds, he gets exemption from the Chouth, Jaghir, Sir Daishmookee, and multitudinous extra cesses and impositions which he used to disburse : if he pays for water for irrigational purposes he is in most parts of India at liberty to decline the water and save his water-rate ; if he is precluded from the free use of the forest it must be remembered that formerly he could not cut wood without payment of Ramdwa. On the other hand, he gains by the general peace of the country and increase of trade, whilst roads and tanks are built for him generally without any extra contribution being solicited. The suitors who seek justice in our courts may complain of the Court Fee's Act, but they contribute no more, *mutatis mutandis*, than their ancestors who paid Herkee if they won a suit, and Goonagharry if they lost it. The non-agricultural classes scream at the recent Act, but they too forget the Mohoturfa or house-tax and the numerous trade imposts which fell on their ancestors. But this talk of overtaxation is idle. The material progress of the country is of itself sufficient to disprove the pictures drawn by our Poona friends.

Nor again is Foreign rule sufficient to account for the feeling of dislike which we believe to exist. For after all the Hindoo is a patient race, accustomed to foreign rule and perfectly willing, if unmolested, to acquiesce in a condition to which he was born and against which he knows it would be madness to rise. Moreover, he knows that the British yoke is in many ways lighter than any other yoke to which his neck is likely to be bowed. Respect for law, truth, honesty of intention, commercial and material progress, a willingness to live and let live, no desire for foreign war or further conquest, all these qualities are ascribed to the English ; but with them that selfish Philistinism, that "brutality" of which Mr. Matthew Arnold talks, which rides roughshod over all feelings not entirely English, and in which can be found the secret of our present unpopularity. Our unpopularity would thus appear to be based both upon constant changes and our want of sympathy with native feelings in respect of rank and precedence. On both these points our district administration breaks down. The district officers are constantly being shifted from one collectorate to another, so that the people have only just become accustomed to their views of revenue and general administration when they are called upon to submit to the sweepings of a new broom. On the other hand, the Collectors and their assistants now-a-days treat the native gentry within their charges in a very different way from that of the old school of Collectors, If a Sirdar or Jaghirdar comes to visit the Saheb, he is treated with no more distinction than if he were a vakeel or a trader, and he seldom returns home without a feeling of having been snubbed, if not abused. The greatest statesman that the Civil Service has ever produced, Mountstuart Elphinstone, some fifty years ago left on record the instructions which he deemed it politic to issue to the Collectors under him, and his farseeing wisdom dealt particularly with the two evils which he foresaw would spring up under our rule, viz., constant tendency to change and want of courtesy to the native aristocracy. On the first point he wrote—" Our leading principles should be to abolish farming, but otherwise maintain the native system ; to make the assessments light ; to impose no new taxes ; and to do none away unless obvious and unjust ; and above all to make no innovations." On the second point he wrote still more emphatically—"Something may be done to lessen the separation between Native and English gentlemen by imitating the facilities of access which were conspicuous under the Maratha Chiefs. The continuance of our popularity must mainly depend on this. The great means of keeping it up is for gentlemen to receive the natives often when not on business. There may be considerable difficulties in this, but it ought to be remembered that this intercourse with the natives is as much a point of duty, and contributes as much towards good Government, as the details in which we are generally occupied."

How far these golden rules have been carried out, we leave our up-country readers to judge. From all we learn the intercourse between district officers and the native gentry has practically ceased : whilst even in Bombay and Poona large Durbars held by the Governor are mainly events of past history. And not only have natives received small social distinctions at the hands of the ruling caste, but even the influence which certain classes possessed amongst their fellow-countrymen has disappeared under our centralizing rule. What Patel of a village ever acts on his own responsibility, or feels that he is anything else than a sham ? The powers with which Police Patels might be invested under the Village Police Act are rarely bestowed, and the only consideration which village officers receive at the hands of the Collectors consist in an equivocal "Pan-sooparee" given at Jummabundi time. Where again are the Punchayets, the Shastrees, and other legal referees whom it was our policy formerly to consult ? All social landmarks have disappeared, and there is no fixed policy or aim of Government which can enable us to look forward to a wiser future. Parallel with this steady levelling tendency of our rule comes the irritation of constant changes in accounts, revenue, forest management, taxes, and the minor details of Government. Such changes would matter less if there existed between the governing and the governed masses a body of educated native gentry capable of explaining to the people the object of change and personally loyal to the Government : but such is not the case ; and meantime surely it is wiser policy to avoid as far as possible the necessity of any explanation soever. The danger now is no bigger than a man's hand, but wait a little, and it will overcast the political horizon of India.

THE Commander-in-Chief still remains at Simla.

HIS Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General will hold a Levée at Government House on Thursday, the 7th December, at 4 P.M.

IT has been estimated that the probable requirements of the Madras Presidency for 1872-73, for agricultural works, will amount to 39 lakhs of rupees.

GOVERNMENT has sanctioned the revised estimate, amounting to Rs. 5,87,758, for the bridge over the Huggry on the Bellary branch, N. W. line Madras Railway.

THE home papers announce the marriage of Henrietta Melvina Sing, widow of the late Rajah of Kapurthalla, to J. Hamer Oliver, Esq., an Assistant-Surgeon in the Royal Artillery.

THE *Madras Athenæum* says—As the shrievalty is shortly to become vacant and the filling up of it has simply degenerated into the perpetuation of a job, we sincerely hope that measures will be taken for abolishing it.

WE trust that the appointment of Mr. Crawley-Boevey to the Rewa Kanta will not once more interfere with the early production of the General Administration Report of this Presidency, which has already suffered delay by the removal of Mr. Jardine, to whom its preparation was originally entrusted.

IT is curious, if true, remarks the *Pioneer*, that Mr. Robertson, the eminent Harbour Engineer who spent last cold weather cruising about the Madras coast and enjoying Lord Napier's hospitality, is coming over to do the same this year. The expenses of this gentleman's travels are paid from the taxes.

THE commander of the s. s. Viceroy writes to the Editor of the *Indian Daily News*, contradicting the various reports concerning the s. s. Viceroy which have been circulated in Calcutta, and giving groundless alarm, as he says, to the friends of her numerous passengers, and affecting her reputation as a safe and desirable vessel.

THE Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint Colonel Frederic John Goldsmid, C.B., Madras Staff Corps, now employed on a special mission to Persia, with the local rank of Major-General, and late Superintendent of the Indo European Telegraph, to be a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

MR. J. P. FLYNN has written a long letter to the Editor of *Indian Abuses* to show how much has been done to injure his wife and himself, the official pressure put on her to make her desert him when he was in confinement, and the underhand and illegal measures which were had recourse to to detain his wife in Rawulpindee whilst he was sent to a Lunatic Asylum.

Our Paper says that the latest intelligence from Upper India is very important, though brief. The report is to the effect that the envoys from Bokhara to Turkey have arrived within a few marches from the capital of the Punjab, and the General in command of that station had ordered a parade of all the troops for their "benefit," as, it seems, they have been very proud of the Russians.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Madras Athenæum* writes to prove that while India is unsuitable for the manufacture of wine, yet it is admirably adapted for the production of brandy. He consels the manufacture of this liquor—which he believes could be turned out in Madras as good as it is in any other part of the world—on the ground that it would reduce the price of the present expensive European brands.

IT appears that as in consequence of the directors of the Great Southern of India Railway having sent out permanent way material for 100 miles of heavy line which cannot now be utilized in consequence of the decision to construct the extension line on the narrow gauge, the local Government have resolved that the Government of India be asked to take up the same, either for the Hydrabad Railway or any other line in the north of India.

THE *Madras Times* says the appointment of Mr. Alexander Mackenzie to a seat in the Legislative Council has been generally anticipated ; but the appointment of Vencata Sanjiva Rao to a similar honourable position will take most people by surprise. The position of a member of the Legislative Council is one that should only be given to representative men enjoying the confidence of the community to which they belong ; and, so far as we can learn, this is a position which Sanjiva Rao has yet to acquire.

FROM the following paragraph in a home paper, we glean that it may be just possible that the Emperor and Empress of Brazil will favour India with a visit :—"A despatch from Alexandria states that the Emperor and Empress of Brazil, who arrived there by the last mail, have left for Suez, making a tour through Egypt, strictly incognito." His Royal Highness is known to be a great knowledge seeker as well as an enthusiastic traveller, and we may presume that having got the length of Egypt he will not scruple to extend his journey to India, which must possess peculiar interest for him.

A CALCUTTA contemporary says that it is satisfactory to see in the official reports on the crops in Bengal up to the 18th November such remarks as good, favourable, excellent, extremely good, and above average, opposite most of the districts. In Monghyr, Nya Dumka, Dinagepore, Bancurah, Nuddea, Maunbhoom and Darjeeling more rain was required, and in Pooree, the report says, "much loss caused by drought. Anxiety felt at the continual exportation of rice and paddy to the south. Price of rice rising." Cholera is reported as having appeared in some parts of the Rajshahye, Maldah, and Moorshedabad districts.

THE Exhibition Committee, at the suggestion of His Excellency the Governor has, we observe, determined to send home a collection of ornaments such as are worn by native ladies when in full dress. Some of the natives almost groan under the burden of gold with which the wealth and affection of their husbands decorate them. A complete set of such ornaments cannot be sent home unless some "savings" can be found. To propose such a thing, however, says the *Madras Athenæum*, shows that Lord Napier is labouring in the same noble field with the amiable Miss Carpenter in endeavouring to raise into notice the native female.

THE *Indian Mirror* complains thus :—From letters received by the last mail from London we learn that a despatch has been received at the India Office from the Government of India announcing twenty-five vacancies in the Bengal Medical Service. As the authorities at home are expecting by every mail similar announcements from the Bombay and Madras divisions, they have not been able to issue any notice to the public in anticipation of a few more. The information when received will probably swell the number of vacancies to something like 40 ; and in the face of these statements three Hindoo candidates were sent back with disappointment from England two months ago with the assurance that the service was overmanned. We forbear making any comments on the subject till the examination is announced.

THE Collector of Nellore, says the *Madras Mail*, has submitted the usual statements showing the results of irrigation under the Pennair anicut for 1870-71. The main result is that the average revenue (inclusive of the year under report) of the ten years *since* the completion of the anicut is very nearly double that of the corresponding period prior to that event. The total expenditure on the anicut scheme has been on Capital Account (Original Works) Rs. 8,24,374 and on Repairs Rs. 3,33,109, together Rs. 11,57,483. The revenues under the anicut during the last ten years have aggregated Rs. 19,64,671. The *additional* revenues which may be said to have accrued to Government from the outlay on the anicut works amount to Rs. 7,82,353, which is equivalent to a total return of 67 per cent. on the *total* expenditure.

THE *Globe* of the 2nd inst. has the following on the judicial changes :—"There is a rumour to-day in the courts at Westminster that Sir R. Collier is to succeed Mr. Justice Montague Smith in the Common Pleas, and that the purpose of Sir R. Collier's promotion is not that he should not as judge, but simply to qualify him for appointment as one of the Appeal judges in Privy Council. The Act of last session empowered the Lord Chancellor to appoint from among the existing Puisne Judges. It is also noted that Chief Justice Cockburn will in a few months have served his fifteen years, and be entitled to pension, and his retirement is not considered unlikely. If Sir Robert Collier were not promoted, Sir J. D. Coleridge could not succeed the Chief Justice in the Queen's Bench. This is said to be the reason of the haste with which Sir R. Collier is to be promoted. Sir Roundell Palmer will, it is said, return to office as Attorney-General."

MANY will concur in the following which appeared in the *Globe* of the 2nd inst. :—We are informed that applications to the India Office on the subject of the donation batta awarded for services in Abyssinia are met with the reply that no payments will be made on account thereof in this country till towards the end of the present year. Considering that Magdala was taken on the 13th of April, 1868, this delay appears to be unreasonable in the extreme. Indeed, there is now even the ordinary excuse for it that might be offered in case of prize-money withheld. No net proceeds have had to be ascertained, as when vessels are captured or seized, or when awards are made for salvage, and when a great many forms have to be gone through in order to show the individuals entitled to a share. In the present instance, as we take it, the batta was simply a donation ordered to be paid to those whose services in Abyssinia were at the time thought to be worthy of such recognition, and it is inconceivable that there can be any sufficient cause to justify the authorities in withholding it.

"O, BEWARE, my lord, of jealousy," says honest Iago. We hope the *Delhi Gazette* was not under the influence of that "green-eyed monster which doth mock the meat it feeds on" when it penned the following :—"It is whispered that not very far beyond the magic circle of the Supreme Government, our Allahabad contemporary has a prompter. At present this important official appears to be absent from his post, for his utterance is backsliding as to with regard to news. A leading paragraph in the issue of the 20th informs us that Dr. H. E Gordon, D. I. G., is to be the P. M. O. at the Camp of Exercise. It is upwards of a month now since we announced the fact, and then nearly every paper in India repeated the information. Again, our contemporary reminds the public of what they knew six weeks ago, with reference to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief affording every facility to officers anxious to obtain leave to visit the Camp of Exercise. Is this what is termed on the stage gagging, or is it that the *Pioneer* feels bound to make these announcements in its character of a demi-official organ ? If the latter, we really think the demi-official organ-grinder might try to turn the handle a little quicker, and play in better time."

THE Marquis of Drogheda is evidently ambitious of becoming an Indian social reformer in some degree. He has written a letter to the *Delhi Gazette*, complaining of the charges at the Railway Hotel, Agra, and he has also published to the world his hotel bill—a proceeding which is doubtless calculated to cause burning confusion to the Mofussil Boniface. It is evident that the Marquis is not much accustomed to Indian hotel prices ; but even if he were, we cannot see that the bill is *very* extortionate, considering that for two days there were *four* persons to be housed, lodged, and otherwise have their wishes attended to—two of whom were a Marquis and Marchioness of the British Empire. On looking over the bill, the only things we should have been inclined to grumble about seriously would be the price of the quart bottle of beer and the items of the "large kettles of hot water." The Marquis uses his own claret evidently, and it may have been this that led the avaricious landlord to "put it on" the hot water ; but as a punishment for his audacity he is now probably writhing under the scalding fluid which his Lordship has contrived to throw back at him through the columns of the public press. We honour the Marquis's intentions, and if he can succeed in lowering the hotel tariff in India, he will have a warm place in the hearts of many a traveller. Here is his letter and his little bill :—

N. W. RAILWAY HOTEL, AGRA.

I shall be much obliged to you if you will publish the enclosed bill in one of your early numbers. The charges appear to me to be enormous, and I should be glad to be the means of saving the public from similar extortions :—

THE MARQUIS OF DROGHEDA.

To the Proprietor, N. W. Railway Hotel, Agra.	Nov. 18
To a carriage and horse for the evening (*i.e.*, from 4 to 7 o'clock)	Rs. a. 3 0
To Dinner for self and lady	5 0
„ Use of one room	1 4
„ Tiffin, dinner, use of rooms, &c., for two European servants	6 0
„ A large kettle of hot water	0 4
„ Four sterine candles	0 12
„ A cork drawn (claret)	0 4
November 14th	
„ Board and lodging for self and lady	10 0
„ Do. do. for two European servants	8 0
„ Carriage and horse for the day	6 0
„ Two large kettles hot water, morning and evening.	8 0
„ A quart bottle beer	1 0
„ Two carriages to railway station	4 0
	Rs. 46 0

JOHN BEAUMONT, for the Proprietor.

I should mention that my wife and I arrived at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 13th, and left at 11 o'clock P. M. on the 14th. I nearly forgot to say that the proprietor refused to let me have his book to write my name in. DROGHEDA.

MILITARY ITEMS.

THE services of Captain A. P. Currie, 3rd Light Cavalry, have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India.

CAPTAIN A. GOLDNEY, Bengal Staff Corps, has been allowed furlough to Europe for one year, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

THE head-quarters of the 22nd N. I., under Colonel Stafford, reached Ramda on the 16th November, and were to arrive at Cachar on the 20th. The men were in capital health and spirits.

IN consequence of the commencement of the cold weather, all the British troops have been removed from Cherat to the cantonments of Peshawur. Their health has been materially improved by the change to Cherat for a few months.

H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, accompanied by the three Divisional Generals, the Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, and a large staff, will visit the encamping ground at Ghaziabad on the 1st proximo, with a view to the ultimate distribution of the troops.

HER MAJESTY'S 60TH ROYAL RIFLES arrived here by special train at half-past ten o'clock yesterday morning. The band of Her Majesty's 56th Regiment met them at the railway station, and played them to the Ghorepoorie lines, where the regiment has been located.—*Poona Observer.*

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE ILLNESS OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

THE ORLEANS PARTY.

PRINCE BISMARCK.

SPAIN.

THE BRUSSELS DEMONSTRATIONS.

PORTUGUESE TROOPS FOR GOA.

THE OUTWARD INDIAN MAILS.

LONDON, 24TH NOV.

An official bulletin issued to-day states that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales passed a good night last night. The symptoms are favourable.

LONDON, 25TH NOVEMBER.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales passed an uneasy night last night.

LONDON, 25TH NOV.

A fusion reported to have been effected between the Duc de Chambord and the Orleans Princes is now denied.

BERLIN, 24TH NOV., EVENING.

Prince Bismarck is unwell.

MADRID, 25TH NOV.

The dissolution of the Cortes is considered certain.

BRUSSELS, 25TH NOVEMBER.

The popular manifestations against the Ministerial Catholic Party are becoming serious.

Troops are arriving in the city.

SUEZ, 25TH NOV.

The s.s. Neera from Lisbon, bound for Goa with Portuguese troops, has passed through the Canal.

ADEN, 25TH NOV.

The s.s. Columbian with the outward Indian mails left here for Bombay at 5 A.M. to-day.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 24TH NOV., NOON.

Total Weekly sales of Cotton		111,000 bales.
„ „ „ „	Surats	34,000 „
Actual Stock of Cotton		525,000 „
„ „ „ „	Surats	325,000 „
Total Weekly Imports of Cotton		76,000 „
„ „ „ „	Surats	36,000 „

LONDON, 24TH NOV., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was strong.

Fair Dhollera, 7¼d.

The Manchester Market has been firm, but with little doing.

7 lb. Shirtings, 8s. 1¼d.
8¼ „ 9s. 6d.
40's Mule Twist, 1s. 1¼d.

LATEST FROM AUSTRALIA.

By Indian Telegraph.

GALLE, 26TH NOV., 3-55 P. M.

Arrived steamer Nubia from Sydney 4th, Melbourne 7th, and King George's Sound 13th November.

Lady Edith Ferguson died on the 28th October.

The Hart Ministry have resigned ; a new one is being formed under the Hon. H. Ayers.

Bishop Patterson and Reverend Aitken were murdered while landing at the Island of Santa Cruz by Melanesian natives in revenge for kidnapping outrages committed by slaves.

Metals, improved inquiry and larger sales effected. Coffee, plantation, 9d. to 9½d. ; Native, Ceylon, quoted at 7d. Sugar, market stationary the greater part of the month. Rice, little doing. Stocks heavy. Patna quoted £22 to £23.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF 3RD NOVEMBER.

YESTERDAY afternoon the P. and O. Company's steam ship Bangalore, Commander W. E. Angove, arrived in Bombay Harbour with the Overland Mail of the 3rd instant, and the following passengers :—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mrs. Daley and 2 daughters.	Mrs. Langley
Mrs. Pearson.	Mrs. Robertson.
Mrs. Batchelor.	Mrs. Laidlow.
Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, 2 infants and

stick by a Mahomedan named Ahmed bin Naffa. He was removed to the hospital, where he now lies in a precarious state. The assailant is in the custody of the police.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC SOCIETY.—We observe that this very good Parsee band of amateurs will appear again on Saturday evening. The pieces to be performed are the "Robber of the Rhine" and "Fish out of Water." These have been performed several times already, and as even Robbers of the Rhine may lose their interest many might have wished to see the strength of the Parsees in a new play. However, practice makes perfection, or something near it, and the oftener the "Robber of the Rhine" is presented the better performed are those who attend these theatricals likely to see it.

KATTYWAR ITEMS.—Mr. Keshowrao Bhasker, Second Extra Assistant to the Political Agent of Kattywar, has been transferred from the Eastern to Northern District of Kattywar, and Mr. Rameknader Govind Angal, B. A., Fourth Extra Assistant, has been posted to the Eastern District.—We observe that the next Criminal Sessions in Kattywar will be held in the first week of February 1872.—Colonel C. W. Walker, Assistant Resident, Umreilly, has made the following notification:—A medical dispensary, called "The Mulharao Charitable Dispensary," has been established by H. H. the Gaekwar in the town of Umreilly, Kattywar.

MURDER BY A BHEEL AT SURAT.—A short time ago a man of the Bheel caste, named Chelio Barchhang, was charged before Mr. W. H. Newnham, Acting Session Judge of Surat, with murder, by being present at and abetting an act which caused the death of one Jita Hansjee, about a year and a half ago at Surmadi, in taluka Ankleswr, district Broach. The accused was convicted and sentenced to transportation for life. At a sitting of the High Court, Appellate Side, on Thursday, a petition was presented on behalf of the accused to the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs and the Hon. Mr. Justice Lloyd, which was rejected, and the sentence of the ower Court confirmed.

THE WEATHER AT POONA.—The weather at Poona has completely cleared up, and a regular cold season has set in.—*Poona Observer.*

THE Khoorundwarkur and Mullaykur, who were at Poona, left on Thursday last; the former for Khoorundwar, and the latter to Mahableshwar, to see His Excellency the GOVERNOR.—*Ibid.*

THE PUNDERPOOR FAIR.—The Punderpoor fair was held on Wednesday last; about thirty thousand pilgrims gathered. We are glad to state that no disease of any kind made its appearance amongst them.—*Ibid.*

THE ANNIVERSARY OF SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY BARONET'S "ATUSH ADURSEAN."—On Thursday last was the twenty-seventh anniversary of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Baronet's "Atush Adurseau" at Poona, on which occasion a great gathering of Parsee gentlemen took place at the ceremony which was performed by Dustoor Tamuljee Muncherjee. A lecture was delivered on the occasion by Mr. Bhicajee Jamaspjee Dostoor Merjee Rana.—*Ibid.*

BOMBAY HORSES AT THE SONEPORE RACES.—A special correspondent of the *Pioneer*, writing of the meeting at says:—"The Bombay Arabs, Jiram and Dervish, show great quality, so does Aboo Jemab; and a horse that pleases me much is Frolic, but it is not fit, I think, to contend with others I have named."

GOLF.—"Town Pump," writing to the *Pioneer*, says—"I see that a golf match comes off at Bombay on the two last days of this month. The Allahabad and Lucknow match, which was played last year at Lucknow, and resulted in a defeat for us, is to be played again, I believe, in January next, Messrs. Smeaton and Craigie playing for Allahabad. They intend to win this time."

THE COWASJEE JEHANGHEER READYMONEY STATUE.—The *Indian Economist* has a notice beginning thus:—"The *Bombay Guardian* has given needless pain, we understand, to old Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, to whom, in memorial of his singularly catholic charities, a statue is about to be erected in Bombay. The objections which the *Guardian* raises to such movements during the life-times of their subject, however just in general, should hardly, we think, have found expression on this occasion." We deny *in toto* the suggestion that our remark reflected in any degree upon Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier. Taking for granted that he was acting from no selfish motive in the distribution of his remarkable charities, but from a pure desire to benefit his fellow-men, we pointed out that a testimonial which would take the form indicated by his charities and relieve the multitudes who are at this moment starving for lack of food, would be more likely to be agreeable to him. Do our critics mean to say that we are wrong in our presumption? In that case it is with them our munificent and greatly-esteemed fellow-citizen has reason to be displeased.—*Bombay Guardian.*

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING.—The anniversary meeting of the Society will be held in its Library Rooms, this day, at 4 P.M.

CONCERT BY AMATEURS.

IN another place we publish the programme of a concert which will be given by local lady and gentleman amateurs at the Freemasons' Hall, Cumballa Hill Road, on Tuesday week, and it will be noticed that it contains many first class items. Several of the instrumentalists and vocalists are already favourably known to Bombay, and we have no doubt that when they make their appearance on Tuesday they will be received by many friends and admirers. A look at the programme will furnish about the best argument that can be had that the concert will be one of a superior description.

HIGH COURT.—27TH NOVEMBER.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE.)

186-69—Manisty and Fletcher—The Advocate General, at the relation of Premjee Ludha vs. Hurbun Nursey and others—Dallas and Lynch.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

LONG CAUSES.

757-69—C. Tyabjee—Poonjarajh Khoosetram vs. Sewlall Motechall—Acland, Prentis, and Bishop.

835-70—J. Gopal—Padamvi Dhanjee vs. Mohanjee Nanjee—Acland, Prentis, and Bishop.

891-70—Jefferson and Payne—Thacker Soondersee Walljee and others vs. Jusraj Vijpall and others—C. Tyabjee.

893-70—Shapurjee and Thackurdass—Buskore Govindjee vs. Valleji Mahomed Khan—Binnington, Hore and Langley.

101-68—Shamrao Pandurang—Triumjee Welljee vs. Narrayen Demanathjee—Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

35-69—Dallas and Lynch—Hassumbhoy Gaolam Hoosein and another vs. Fopatlall Pitambherdass—No appearance.

539-69—Dal as and Lynch—Venayeckrao Gunputrao and others vs. Framjee Dhunjeebhoy—J. Gopall.

CAPTURE AND PUNISHMENT OF RAILWAY MISDEMEANANTS.

A HINDOO named Dhondi Bapoo, a labourer, some time ago fixed a sleeper with chairs on the B. B. and C. I. R. line, near Andaree station. The action might have been attended with the most serious consequences, but fortunately it was discovered before harm came of it. Dhondi was a discharged labourer of the company's, and it was supposed he had taken this means to revenge himself for the loss of his situation. He was convicted, on the 8th November, and has been sentenced to transportation for life. The sentence looks severe, but may not be so when it is considered that but for a timely discovery many lives might have been sacrificed, to say nothing of the damage to property that would have ensued from a train being pitched off the rails. On the 18th November, Jubbering Bukhaushing and Saligram Gungaram, Purdassies, were tried before the Session Judge at Tanna, and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment each for fabricating evidence in connection with the case of a "jim crow" being placed on the railway near Santa Cruz. Major Payne-Barras took both of the cases in hand. In the first there was considerable difficulty in getting at the culprit, but weeks of trouble ended in the decision we have alluded to. The Major is to be complimented on his indefatigable determination to secure the safety of the travelling public.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE SHIP FAROE, 1,339 tons, Captain A. Otis, arrived on the 25th instant from Liverpool with a cargo of coals.

THE S.S. GOJAR, Nacoda, arrived on Saturday from Cutch Mandvee with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. Rab, and one hundred and forty-four deck passengers.

THE P. & O. CO.'S S.S. TANJORE, Captain A. H Johnson, sailed on Saturday for Aden and Suez with the English mail, and the following additional passenger for Southampton—Lieutenant-Colonel Kerr.

THE following is the list of passengers per s.s. Moulmein, Captain J. Ewert, which left Calcutta on the 23rd instant for Chittagong and Akyab:—Mr. H. T. Blandford, Mr. H. Rattray, Mr. A. Greig, Mr. C. Tracy, Assistant Surgeon Meadows, and Mr. H. Kruzo.

THE S.S. EUPHRATES, Captain C. C. D. Hutchinson, arrived on Saturday from Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Colonel and Mrs. Eigee, Colonel Randall, Ensign Raikes, Ensign Wenger, Mr. C. M. Wood, Mr. Graves, the Jam of Beyla, and fifty-four deck passengers.

A TELEGRAM received from Aden by Hajee Janel Abadeen, the owner of the s.s. Gunga, Captain H. J. Child, which sailed on the 15th instant for Liverpool, Seddah, and Hodoodah, with a cargo of 1,857 bales of cotton, 821 bales of wool, 556¼ cwts. of hemp, 459 cwts. of linseed, 1,317¼ cwts. of coir yarn, 582¼ cwts. of galls, 248 cwts. of horns, 30 cwts of coir rope, and three hundred and sixty-five pilgrims, states that the vessel reached Aden all right on Saturday, the 25th instant.

"Berkely, September 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking Norton's Camomile Pills. I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the abovenamed Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS.

NEWS-LETTER.

BROACH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

23RD NOVEMBER.

AFTER a few cloudy days and nights the weather has become favourable, a clear sunshine and silvery moonlight taking their place. The mornings and evenings are delightful. Public health is, on the average, good. Cotton plantations seem first-rate, and the wavering impression is made certain that the late rains have done immense good to the weak and half-dried cotton plants. The yield this year is expected to be something like the over-abundant yield of the blessed year 1869. The cotton ginners in place of falling off among themselves to their disadvantage, will, we expect, this year form themselves into something like a respectable and honest set of beings, and do business on a principle that will do them credit. Last year some of the members shaped so badly that the loss spoken on the matter the better. For my part I would recommend Mr. Ellis as the president of the would-be "Cotton Ginners' Association," as, being an old and experienced hand, he would be the right man in the right place.

Poor witnesses, such as Bheels and Koolees, who are brought many a time into the Courts, and who have to maintain themselves by the sweat of their brow, are obliged daily to dance attendance at the Court, whence they return at about half-past five in the evening, when they are obliged to live on the charity of some benevolent hearts, or go to bed supperless. We believe, under such hard circumstances, it would be better to allow them batta daily as long as the case would last, and till a final decision were arrived at.

We are really sorry to say that more than half the number of the natives who have lately joined the Municipal Corporation with the title of Municipal Commissioner are next to useless. They have no public spirit, no sort of education, and still more objectionable, they very seldom attend the meetings, preferring their private to the public business. In fact, they are only a stumblingblock in the way of the Municipality, as the Act strictly forbids the carrying out of any resolution until a sufficient number of commissioners are present. I would also hint at the advisability and justice of hereafter giving publicity to the proceedings and resolutions of primary importance that may take place, and thus give the rate-payers an opportunity of glancing over the working of the Municipality. We heartily wish for a Cursetjee Shapoorjee or a Nowrojee Furdoonjee in our Municipality. Mr. Cursetjee Diusbaw Cambatta was something like the shadow of these gentlemen in his days in Broach, but he is unluckily also away from us. Mr. Sorabshaw Dadabhoy is awfully wealthy, highly educated, but wanting in that noble quality, "spirit." I wish Mr. Cotton, of the firm of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co., could be the chairman of the Broach Municipality, as the present one is unacquainted with the English tongue.

A new spinning and weaving concern is going to be erected here under the able management of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co. The name of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., is so well known, and the firm is considered so honest and respectable, that people, both Europeans and natives, here, as well as abroad, at once took up the shares, amounting to Rs. five lacs, in such hard times.

The Broach Philanthropic Association is composed of a good many orthodox natives (of course I admit there are exceptions), and hence it has not the requisite weight in the eyes of many. It would appear that the Association has the public interest at heart. Ten or twelve competent and well educated Parsees ought to be elected, and if possible all the European merchants ought to be admitted into the Association, and this would undoubtedly tend to widen its sphere of usefulness. Mr. Sorabshaw Dadabhoy, the energetic secretary of this highly useful Association, cannot be expected to do everything single-handed in the face of the multiplicity of business, public as well as private, that draws his attention. Let it be said to the credit of Mr. Sorabshaw that, with all his eccentricities and queerness, he is a hard worker in both. He has saved for Broach much more than any native, whether Hindoo or Parsee.

The cotton ginning season is expected to set in in the month of February, when Rs. 7 a bhar for ginning one bhar of kuppas is going to be proposed among the members of the Broach Cotton Ginners' Association.

THE LOSS OF THE BIG GUN.

REGARDING this mishap we observe the *Madras Athenæum* moralises as follows. The *Athenæum* is not quite correct in its facts, as, from what we have heard, the blame for the affair did not entirely lie with Government or its representatives:—"The loss of the 20-ton gun at Bombay is a delicious exemplification how cheese-paring economy always entails heavy loss. We have noticed that almost every attempt at saving made by any Government at home as well as in India has resulted in increased expenditure. Not that we object to economy—wise economy that really is such. But the general way of setting to work to save is just to look to the immediate outlay, and all the measures taken are hasty and ill-considered, shortsighted and abortive. They do much mischief, cause much misery, and, in nineteen cases out of a hundred, do no good, in fact entail waste instead of saving. The loss of the 20-ton gun will serve as an apologue of this whole economical system of ours as true as if invented by Æsop himself.

THE SONEPORE RACES.

SECOND DAY, 23RD NOVEMBER 1871.

FIRST RACE.—The Ticarree Cup.

Karpos	..	..	..	.. 1
Bridesmaid	..	..	..	.. 2
Victoria	..	..	..	.. 3

Time—3m. 2s.

SECOND RACE.—The Durbhunga Cup.

Jairam	..	..	..	.. 1
Dervish	..	..	..	.. 2
Malabar	..	..	..	.. 3

Time—1m. 56s.

THIRD RACE.

Moocreoft	..	..	..	.. 1
Shanks	..	..	..	.. 2
Venture	..	..	..	.. 3

FOURTH RACE.—A Sweepstakes.

Silvertail and Rising Star ran a dead heat. Arab Chief first in the concluding heat; Silvertail second.

Time—2m. 22s.

—*Pioneer.*

[BY PRIVATE TELEGRAM.]

THIRD DAY, 25TH NOVEMBER 1871.

BENDOUIN STAKES.

H. H. Aga Khan's.. g a h	Silvertail	..	1
	Rising Star	..	2
.. b a h	Long Hope ..		3

Time—3m. 7s.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE LATE COMMISSIONER.

REGARDING the recent minute of the Government of Bombay, the *Friend of India* remarks:—This is all very well, and some farther explanation may be forthcoming, but at present we are utterly unable to see how it is that such mismanagement as Sir Seymour Fitzgerald indicates in this resolution has been possible. There must have been a screw loose somewhere, apart altogether from Mr. Crawford and Mr. Maidment. Was it left loose by the Justices? or does it not come back in reality to the Governor of Bombay himself?

THE LATE SIR GEORGE JAMESON OF THE BOMBAY ARMY.

The *Englishman's* military correspondent, writing from London on the 27th ult., says—

Lieutenant-General Sir George Jameson, of the Bombay Army, died on the 24th, an officer who has filled for many years, and respectably, a variety of respectable appointments, the last being that of Auditor of Accounts at the India Office. He was made a K.C.S.I. only at the last Queen's birthday. A very snug piece of patronage thus falls vacant, the appointment being worth £1,000 a year, besides any pension or colonel's allowance a man may be entitled to, the duties also being only apparently responsible, and by no means onerous. I should not be surprised if the vacancy fell to Sir George Balfour, and, if so, I don't envy the Accountant-General at the India Office, or his clerks, who will assuredly come in for a bad quarter of an hour.

THE FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

AT the fifth Criminal Sessions of the High Court on Saturday last, the case of house-breaking and theft of jewellery and other property, of the collective value of Rs. 10,393, was resumed before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley and the common jury who had remained over Friday night in charge of the Sheriff. Mr. Ferguson, instructed by Messrs. Manisty and Fletcher, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Scoble appeared for the first prisoner, Nana Babajee; and Mr. B. M. Waglé for Succaram Wishwanath and Parshotum Damodhur, the second and third prisoners.

The examination of witnesses for the prosecution was continued at 10 A.M. and lasted till 5 P.M. We have already published the facts of the case. The counsel for the prisoners addressed the Court for an hour and three-quarters, after which the jury were allowed ten minutes for tea. His Lordship was occupied nearly an hour and a half in summing up the case. The jury, after consultation for a quarter of an hour, convicted the prisoners on all the charges. The first prisoner, an old offender, was sentenced to transportation for fourteen years; and the second and third were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for four years each.

The Court rose at 9 P.M.

ABDULLAH.

A MAHOMEDAN OF RAJSHAHYE, who, we are told, gave valuable evidence in the Wahabee prosecutions, states that a few days before the murder of Mr. Norman, he had stopped at the Nacoda Musjid, and there saw Abdullah. He describes him as a madman, and says he heard the priest of the Musjid say that he (Abdullah) had for a week or two been crying out for European blood, saying that he wanted to kill a European. It would be interesting to learn more about this "Mahomedan of Rajshahye" who always has "evidence" so "valuable."

Apropos of the murder of Chief Justice Norman, a Mr. J. D. Dougall, of St. James' Street, London, writes to the *Times*, saying that he considers it simply a matter of justice to the Mahomedan natives of India to put forward evidence pointing "to some personal grudge against the late Officiating Chief Justice." Accordingly, Mr. Dougall goes on to relate how he "executed an order for fire-arms for a Lieutenant Norman" last year, and how sent a rifle which he sent out Lieutenant Norman picked off a Waziri chief at a tremendous range. This exploit might, the writer thinks, have enraged the Waziris against Mr. Justice Noman, and they would of course think that the similarity of the fire-arms or the simplicity of the *Times* in publishing the advertisement.—*Pioneer.*

ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE BENCH OF JUSTICES.

(Concluded from Saturday's *Bombay Gazette.*)

THE TWO LAKH GOVERNMENT LOAN AND THE PAYMENT OF THE POLICE.

THE Chairman stated that he had received a letter from Dr. Hewlett, dated 4th November, with accompaniment, informing him that Government had been pleased to advance on loan, at five per cent. interest, the sum of two lakhs of rupees, to meet the pressing liabilities of the Municipality.

Dr. Hewlett said he had received a letter from the Accountant-General placing two lakhs at the disposal of the Municipality. Regarding the loan, he (Dr. Hewlett) would respectfully tell the Worshipful Bench of Justices that their action in taking up loans for such limited periods was simply suicidal. The whole town was affected by it, and the Public Health Department particularly suffered. If the Bench paid at the same rate on the fifteen lakh loan, of which the two lakh loan was a component part, it would be paying ten lakhs into the sinking fund, including that which it had to pay by statute, that is, the Bench would be paying off ten lakhs a year on the whole debt. In doing that what else could happen but that the Public Health Department would suffer? He would beg them to take into consideration that in England the Government had recognised the principle of extending loans to Municipalities for thirty, forty, and even, he believed, a hundred years. If the Bench could secure a similar arrangement the Municipality would be able to put past their sinking fund, and the Public Health Department would not suffer.

A short pause occurred after Dr. Hewlett's motion, and Major Payne-Barras rose and stretched himself, and asked the Chairman whether this was a count out or was the business still going on. Laughter.

The Chairman—It is still going on, but I believe there is some motion being concocted near me, which you will soon hear.

Mr. Narayen Vassudew—I beg to move the following resolution:—

"That the Bench, in thanking Government for their promptness in coming to the relief of the Municipality, respectfully asks that the amount taken from the Municipal fund to pay the police for the months of September and October last may be refunded from the sum of two lakhs thus placed to the debit of the Municipality; and also that the pay of the police for November may be taken out of the same sum instead of out of the Municipal fund."

Mr. Maxwell—I have great pleasure in seconding this.

Dr. Hewlett—I would submit that it would be more respectful for the Bench to wait until they receive an answer from Government before passing this motion.

Mr. Narayen—Dr. Hewlett is not in order.

Dr. Hewlett—I know I am not, but—

The Chairman—Is this not a fresh resolution?

Mr. Narayen—It is only an instruction for the adjustment of the accounts in our books.

Captain Baker—This resolution is simply asking Government to pay the police out of their own pockets.

Mr. Narayen—It simply relates to a transaction that has taken place between our present Commissioner and Government.

Captain Baker—Are we not to pay back this two lakhs to Government?

Mr. Narayen—Do you think they were given to us as a present?

Captain Baker—If we are to pay back these two lakhs, I do not see any object that will be served by this motion at all. I think it is perfectly useless to send such a resolution to Government.

Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee—When you come to consider the terms of the Government resolution on the report of Mr. Hope's committee, you will see in what spirit Government has drawn out that resolution. It asks the co-operation of the Bench to remedy matters as they now exist, and I think you cannot but admit that a resolution like the one now proposed is one that is likely to bring about a state of matters with Government that would be very undesirable. (Hear, hear.) Government, in their anxiety to assist the Municipality and put things in proper order, have advanced to us two lacs of money, and now you are going to pounce upon that money and say we will pay the police from it.

Mr. Narayen—The Government have not replied to our memorial.

Mr. Dossabhoy—The police question is a subject still under the consideration of Government, and for the Bench to adopt a resolution like Mr. Narayen's is, in my opinion, simply absurd. I therefore move it as an amendment—

"That Government be thanked for their timely assistance, and that the Bench hope that a satisfactory solution will be hereafter arrived at in reference to the question of the liability of Government towards the police contribution."

I don't approve of the hostile attitude of Mr. Narayen's motion.

Mr. Narayen—There is no intention of fighting with Government.

Mr. Dossabhoy—Yes, there is. I am quite convinced in my own mind that the Bench will have to retrace its steps in this matter by and bye.

Mr. Maclean—The only thing that has come before us is that Government calls this a loan, and while they order in the present state of the affair did not entirely lie with Government or its representatives:—"The loss of the 20-ton gun at Bombay is a delicious exemplification how cheese-paring economy always entails heavy loss. We have noticed that almost every attempt at saving made by any Government at home as well as in India has resulted in increased expenditure. Not that we object to economy—wise economy that really is such. But the general way of setting to work to save is just to look to the immediate outlay, and all the measures taken are hasty and ill-considered, shortsighted and abortive. They do much mischief, cause much misery, and, in nineteen cases out of a hundred, do no good, in fact entail waste instead of saving. The loss of the 20-ton gun will serve as an apologue of this whole economical system of ours as true as if invented by Æsop himself.

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Mr. Arbuthnott—The circumstances which led to the Government loan of two lakhs had nothing whatever to do with the police. On the 1st of the month two instalments for the Vehar lake were to be paid, and though there was nothing left of the former 15 lakh loan just about Rs. 30,000, all the municipal establishments had to be paid. The consequence was that Government had to come to the assistance of the Municipality, which it promptly did. I therefore think that we ought now only to thank Government for lending us these two lakhs in our emergent wants. The police question should be debated separately, because I do not see how you can bring the police into a question of this sort. I would second Mr. Dossabhoy's amendment if he would leave out the latter portion of it about the police.

Mr. Maxwell—For several months past the police did not receive their pay regularly, and it was very extraordinary that whenever the first month came that the Municipality had no money to pay them. Government was down with the money and paid the police all up. (Hear, hear)

Dr. Hewlett—I believe the police have been paid every month. I know my own department was.

Mr. Narayen Vassudew—Were the police paid on the 28th and 29th of last month?

Dr. Hewlett—Well, I cannot say.

Mr. Dossabhoy—I agree with Mr. Arbuthnott, and I will confine my resolution to "that Government be thanked for their assistance."

The Chairman—I venture, not as Chairman but as a Justice, to say this, that I think Government was bound by every moral obligation, and probably also by some legal obligation, to pay the police. When we passed our last Budget, Government had been in the habit of allowing Rs 90,000 for police purposes, and they suddenly—really I do not like to say arbitrarily—withdrew that grant and left this Municipality in a very awkward situation (Hear, hear.) They now contribute to us two lakhs—for which we are very much obliged to them, of course—but as soon as they did so, they added, "You must pay the police out of it." I for one think it would not be an indecorous answer were we to say, "We accept your two lakhs, but if you want the police paid for November, October and September, you had better remember the obligation you undertook in October 1870." (Applause.) I would ask them with every deference to reconsider their withdrawal of the grant. I would say, on behalf of this Bench, that we having no further funds at our disposal for the payment of the police, and having justly counted upon Government to supply their usual grant, again appeal to them, in the name of justice, and ask them to contribute it now. (Applause.)

Mr. Narayen—You have anticipated the remarks I was about to make. I am sure every one here will endorse what I say when I remark that throughout the whole of this discussion I have never ventured to utter a single disrespectful word towards Government. (Hear, hear.) And as to these two lakhs, I may say I am as thankful as any one can be for small mercies in this world. This is a question merely of adjusting our municipal accounts. I have not put forward my resolution with any wish to hurt the feelings of Government, but I say we are only considering this question in the light of municipal accounts. I do draw our attention to. I say that if Government gave the Commissioner these two lakhs, they also ordered him to pay the police, and without the express consent of this Bench. (Hear, hear.) What next is that our account be instructed to pay the Rs. 50,000, the Rs. 90,000, or whatever the police cost, as an entry *per contra*, and this, you will see, is merely a question of adjustment.

The amendment and the motion were then put to the meeting, when the latter was carried by a large majority.

The Chairman—The amendment is lost.

THE LOVE GROVE SLUICES.

The next business was the consideration of a letter from Dr. Hewlett to the Chairman, dated 4th November, on the subject of his having commenced pumping the sluices at Love Grove.

Dr. Hewlett said he had felt it to be his duty to order the expenditure for the commencement of the pumping at Love Grove, even although he had not the sanction of the Worshipful Bench. His excuse was the state of the Flats, which were in so insanitary a state that he was apprehensive of fever or some epidemic breaking out, and this condition of the Flats was entirely owing to the fact that the sluices at Love Grove were not sufficient to carry off the drainage of the main drain. He therefore hoped the Bench would condone his action by ordering a monthly expenditure of Rs. 2,500 for the continuation of the pumping, because even now, although all the pumps had been at work for some time, there still remained a surface under water. He could assure the Bench that the stench was simply horrible, and accustomed as he might say he was to bad smells, he had to confess to an extremely qualmish feeling when going near the spot, and he had known that many people when out in an evening drive near the place had to turn back. The stench sometimes extended as far as Byculla, and it was almost impossible to pass down the cart road without a handkerchief over one's nose.

The Chairman said that he might tell the Bench that Dr. Hewlett had applied to him about the course to pursue, and he expressed his personal acquiescence with Dr. Hewlett's proposition to renew the pumping. He thought that what had been done was for the immediate good of the community. When Dr. Hewlett went to him, a special meeting of the Bench could not be called for consultation at the moment, and he did not expect that there would be much feeling on that account. He submitted that the action of Dr. Hewlett in the matter should be approved of, but as to the precise expenses he would say nothing, although he had no doubt that in the hands of the Accountant-General and Mr. Hope they would be seen to be quite accurate. He begged to move finally—

"That the action of Dr. Hewlett, the officer temporarily in charge of the office of the Municipal Commissioner, in expending a monthly sum not exceeding Rs. 2,500, in pumping the sluices at Love Grove, be sanctioned, and that a like payment be sanctioned until the budget is sanctioned."

Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee seconded the motion.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee (to Dr. Hewlett)—From what time has this extra expenditure been incurred by you on your own account?

Dr. Hewlett—From the 5th September.

Mr. Nowrojee—There have been meetings since that time, when what you did could have been brought forward.

Dr. Hewlett—The matter has been down among the business at every meeting, but I have never had an opportunity of bringing it forward.

Mr. Nowrojee—How long will it continue?

Dr. Hewlett—It is general to work at the pumps for eight months in the year, and if you grant this sum for the current month, I imagine a like sum will be continued by the next Budget for the remaining seven months.

Mr. Nowrojee—Have you spent such large sums on this before?

Dr. Hewlett—Oh yes.

Major Payne-Barras—"Divide, divide."

The Chairman then put his motion, which was carried.

COMPENSATION TO AN EMPLOYE.

The petition of Mr. J. W. Seager, late foreman carpenter in the Municipal workshops, asking compensation for the loss of his employment, was referred to the new Municipal Commissioner.

CAPTAIN TULLOCH AND HIS RELATIONS TO THE BENCH.

Dr. Hewlett moved as follows:—

"That Captain Tulloch, Executive Engineer of the Municipality, be permitted to have his report on the water extension supply printed in England, and that for that purpose a sum not exceeding £150 be paid by the agent of the Municipality in England."

As regards this subject, Dr. Hewlett continued, I must crave your indulgence on one point in which I have omitted to do what I ought to have done, and that was to make a formal application to the Bench to give leave to Captain Tulloch. Circumstances prevented me from giving due legal notice of his departure, and—

Mr. Narayen Wassudew—Dr. Hewlett, you are out of order.

Dr. Hewlett—I know I am. Regarding Captain Tulloch's report, then, I have to ask you to allow that it be printed at home, because it is very nearly finished, and he would be able to have the proof sheets before him. Had his health remained, I believe the report would have been published here a fortnight ago. I hope, to convenience Captain Tulloch, you will allow the report to be printed at home. It will only cost, according to what is estimated, Rs. 1,500 if printed in England, and I need not say that if it were printed here it would cost a great deal more, and be not so well done after all. A sum has been already spent of Rs. 1,500 on plans, lithographs, &c., and I have now to ask you to allow £150 to be transferred from the Municipality. Regarding the loan, he (Dr. Hewlett) would respectfully tell the Worshipful Bench of Justices that their action in taking up loans for such limited periods was simply suicidal. The whole town was affected by it, and the Public Health Department particularly suffered. If the Bench paid at the same rate on the fifteen lakh loan, of which the two lakh loan was a component part, it would be paying ten lakhs into the sinking fund, including that which it had to pay by statute, that is, the Bench would be paying off ten lakhs a year on the whole debt. In doing that what else could happen but that the Public Health Department would suffer? He would beg them to take into consideration that in England the Government had recognised the principle of extending loans to Municipalities for thirty, forty, and even, he believed, a hundred years. If the Bench could secure a similar arrangement the Municipality would be able to put past their sinking fund, and the Public Health Department would not suffer.

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The next business was the consideration of a letter from Dr. Hewlett to the Chairman, dated 4th November, on the subject of his having commenced pumping the sluices at Love Grove.

Dr. Hewlett said he had felt it to be his duty to order the expenditure for the commencement of the pumping at Love Grove, even although he had not the sanction of the Worshipful Bench. His excuse

Premier believes will "be likely to command the general approval of the intelligent community." He also held out a hope that considerable prominence will be given to measures of the class which Mr. Gladstone called "non-political," such as bills affecting public health and local government. He dwelt at some length upon the subject of the House of Lords, and while stating his conviction that the peers had "committed a very great and grievous error" in the rejection of the Ballot Bill, he intimated his disapproval of any proposal for eliminating from the Upper House the hereditary principle, for which he had a shrewd suspicion a very large proportion of the people of England had a "sneaking kindness," though he hoped they would never "desire, intend, or permit" the House of Lords to exercise a paramount influence over the legislation of the country. One proof of what he had said as to the liking of Englishmen for lords, Mr. Gladstone found in the "New Social Alliance" of which so much has been said. In Mr. Scott Russell's Council of Legislation, among the "peers, lords and baronets," there was but one commoner, who resembled "a solitary non-commissioned officer preferred from the ranks to the mess table." In drawing his remarks to a close, Mr. Gladstone spoke of the feeling entertained by many members of the working classes that they were not so well governed as they ought to be, and that their interests were not properly considered. He pointed out how much had been done by the Legislature to benefit the working classes during the last eighteen years, by the remission of taxation, the promotion of education, the opening of the public services to merit, and so forth, and said that, after all, it was not upon the Legislature but upon man himself that man's happiness mainly depended. He warned his hearers against the men who proposed schemes like the seven points of which he had spoken. He would not call these men impostors—for he believed they were sincere—but they were quacks, deluded and beguiled by a spurious philanthropy, and the fruit they offered to working men would prove but ashes in the mouth. The true questions for solution were, how were the ravages of strong drink to be checked, how were we to secure to labour its due honour, and how were we to bring the country to believe that in the sight of God and man labour was honourable and idleness contemptible?

Mr. Gladstone resumed his seat amid loud cheering. A vote of confidence in the right hon. gentleman was passed almost unanimously amidst shouts of applause, and the assemblage quietly dispersed.

THE ROYAL WARRANT REGULATING PROMOTION.

THE following Royal Warrant was published on October 31:—

Victoria, R.—Whereas, by our Warrant of the 20th July, 1871, we deemed it expedient to cancel and determine, on and after the 1st day of November, in this present year, all regulations made by us or any of our Royal predecessors, or any officers acting under our authority regulating or fixing the prices at which any commissions in our forces may be purchased, sold, or exchanged, or in any way authorising the purchase, or sale, or exchange for money of any such commissions. Our will and pleasure is that the undermentioned articles of our Warrant of the 27th December, 1870, be cancelled accordingly, viz:—Articles 33 [paragraph *a*], 36 [paragraph *a*], so much of Article 40 as relates to regimental promotion, Articles 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 61, 62, 63, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 100, 960, 961, 967, 968, 969, 970. And whereas it is expedient, pending a more complete revision of that section of our said Warrant of 27th December, 1870, which now governs the promotion of combatant officers, to provide at once for certain necessary changes in respect of first appointments, regimental promotion, and exchanges; our will and pleasure is,—That this Warrant be established and obeyed from the 1st day of November, in this present year, in respect of all matters herein contained, and that it be construed, administered, and interpreted with our said Warrant of 27th December, 1870.

I.—FIRST APPOINTMENTS.

Sub-Lieutenants.—1. A commission as sub-lieutenant in our army may be given:—(*a*) To a successful candidate at a competitive examination in general subjects to be held under such regulations as may be issued from time to time by our Secretary of State. (*b*.) To a student from the University of Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, London, Dublin, Edinburgh, St. Andrew's, Glasgow, Aberdeen, or the Queen's University, Ireland, who has passed "responsions" at Oxford, "the previous examination" at Cambridge, or the corresponding examination at the other universities; under such regulations with respect to age and manner of selection of such candidates as may be issued from time to time by our Secretary of State. (*c*.) To our cadets styled "Queen's cadets," to those styled "Indian cadets," and to our pages of honour. These cadets and pages of honour shall pass such a qualifying examination in general subjects as may be fixed from time to time by our Secretary of State. (*d*.) To a non-commissioned officer who is recommended for promotion by our Commander-in-Chief, and who shall pass such a professional examination as may be fixed from time to time by our Secretary of State.

2. Sub-lieutenants, in order to qualify for the rank of lieutenant, shall be required to serve satisfactorily for twelve months with one of our regiments, and after such service (except in the cases of non-commissioned officers promoted to be sub-lieutenants) to go through such a course of study, and to pass such a professional examination, as may be fixed from time to time by our Secretary of State.

3. Sub-lieutenants shall be removed from our service for moral or physical unfitness, or if they fail to pass satisfactorily through the prescribed course of study. They shall, except in the case of non-commissioned officers promoted to be sub-lieutenants, be required to pass the professional examination for the rank of lieutenant within three years, failing to do which they shall be removed from our service. Their time for retirement on full or half-pay shall be reckoned from the date of their commissions as lieutenants; and in fixing the date of such commissions, such portion of their service as sub-lieutenants may be allowed as their conduct and qualifications may merit, according to regulations to be issued from time to time by our Secretary of State.

4. Sub-lieutenants appointed to a cavalry regiment who are not qualified for service in the cavalry may be transferred to the infantry.

Appointment from the Militia.—5. A commission as lieutenant in our army may be given to a lieutenant of one of our regiments of militia under such regulations as to age or otherwise as may be issued from time to time by our Secretary of State. The officer shall pass a professional examination similar to that which will be required of a sub-lieutenant in our army before he receives a commission as lieutenant.

II.—PROMOTION.

Lieutenants.—6. A sub lieutenant in our army may receive a commission as lieutenant:—(*a*) If he has been promoted to the rank of sub-lieutenant from the rank of non-commissioned officer, after a satisfactory service of not less than twelve months as sub-lieutenant. (*b*.) In the case of other sub-lieutenants—after satisfactory service of not less than twelve months with one of our regiments, and after having gone through a course of study and passed a professional examination, as laid down in Article 2.

Captains.—7. A qualified lieutenant shall be eligible for promotion to the rank of captain after two years' service in our army. In the case of officers entering our army after the 26th August 1871, this service shall date from the date of their commissions as lieutenants; in the case of other officers, from the date of their first commissions.

Majors.—8. A qualified captain shall be eligible for promotion to the rank of major after six years' service in our army. In the case of officers entering our army after the 26th August 1871, this service shall date from the date of their commissions as lieutenants; in the case of other officers, from the date of their first commissions.

Lieutenant Colonels.—9. A qualified officer holding the substantive rank of major, shall be eligible for promotion to the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

General rules.—10. Every promotion shall be made upon the recommendation of our Commander-in-Chief, with the approval of our Secretary of State.

11. Succession to vacancies shall be regulated as follows:—(*a*.) If a vacancy shall arise—(1.) By the promotion of any officer to the rank of major-general. (2.) By the death of an officer. (3.) By an officer becoming supernumerary under Article 21; (4.) By an officer being promoted to fill a vacancy in another regiment or corps. The promotions in the several ranks necessary to fill the vacancy shall, unless it shall be expedient that the vacancies be otherwise filled, be given to the senior qualified officer of each lower rank in the regiment or corps, except in the case of promotion to be lieutenant-colonel, in which case the vacancy shall be filled by a qualified officer to be selected by our Commander-in-Chief, with the approval of our Secretary of State. (*b*.) If a vacancy shall arise from any other cause, it shall be filled by a qualified officer of our army, who shall be selected by our Commander-in-Chief, with the approval of our Secretary of State.

12. No selection shall be made in succession to any vacancy caused by the retirement of an officer, until such retirement shall have been completed, and shall have appeared in the *London Gazette*.

13. Officers below the rank of field officer shall not be recommended to us for promotion unless they shall have previously passed such professional examination as may be fixed from time to time by our Secretary of State. Officers serving with their regiments at distant foreign stations may be provisionally promoted to vacancies previous to passing such examination, but such promotion shall be cancelled should the officer fail in his examination. Captains now in our service may be appointed majors without examination, if especially reported to and approved by our Commander-in-Chief as having proved their efficiency for the rank of major.

14. Lieutenants shall be required to pass the professional examination for the rank of captain within five years from the date of their commission as lieutenants, failing to do which they shall be removed from our service, and may receive a sum not exceeding one year's pay; provided that in cases of exigency, our Secretary of State may enlarge the time allowed for their examination. Officers now in our service who received their first commissions before the 26th day of August, 1871, shall not be liable to the provisions of this article.

III.—TENURE OF APPOINTMENTS OF MAJOR AND LIEUTENANT COLONEL IN A REGIMENT.

15. The appointment of major in a regiment or battalion shall, in the case of officers so appointed after the date of this Warrant, be held in the first instance for five years; the officer being eligible for reappointment. If not reappointed, he shall receive half-pay.

16. The appointment of lieutenant-colonel of a regiment or battalion shall, in the case of officers so appointed after the date of this Warrant be held in the first instance for five years and may be renewed, if it appear to our Commander-in-Chief, with the approval of our Secretary of State, that such renewal is desirable for the good of our service. If the officer be not reappointed he shall receive half-pay.

IV.—ROYAL ARTILLERY AND ENGINEERS.

17. The foregoing articles of this Warrant, viz., Articles 1 to 16, shall not apply to our Royal Artillery or Royal Engineers.

V.—EXCHANGES.

18. Subject to the sanction of our Commander-in-Chief, officers of equal substantive rank on full-pay, serving in our cavalry, infantry of the Line and Colonial corps, and officers below the substantive rank of field-officer in our Indian Staff Corps, may exchange from one regiment or corps to another, and officers of equal substantive rank on full-pay serving in brigades of Royal Artillery, in companies of Royal Engineers, or in regiments of more than one battalion, may exchange from one brigade, company of Royal Engineers, or battalion to another; provided that the commanding officers of the officers exchanging certify that the desired exchange does not originate in any cause affecting the honour, character, or professional efficiency of the officers, and provided also that a certificate of a military medical officer be transmitted in each case, declaring that the officer is in a fit state to serve at the station where the corps, brigade, battalion, or company into which he applies to exchange is quartered. Each officer shall also declare that it is his *bona fide* intention to join immediately and do duty in the corps, brigade, battalion, or company to which he proposes to exchange; and no officer shall be permitted to retire within six months of the date of his exchange, excepting in the case of ill-health or other emergency, which shall be specially considered.

19. An officer so exchanging shall be permitted to defray all fair and reasonable expenses incurred through such exchange by the officer with whom he exchanges, provided that the sum to be paid be approved by our Commander-in-Chief before payment is made.

20. An officer exchanging into a regiment shall be placed, for regimental seniority, below all officers holding the same regimental rank at the time of his exchange.

VI.—SUPERNUMERARY OFFICERS.

21. An officer may be retained on the strength of his regiment or corps as a supernumerary. 1st. In case of a reduction to the establishment of a regiment or corps when his retention is authorised by our Secretary of State. 2nd. If in the case of a field officer belonging to a regiment or battalion serving in India, he be appointed to a brigade command, or to a staff situation in that country tenable by a regimental officer for the usual period of five years. 3rd. When appointed to be—(*a*.) Assistant adjutant and quartermaster general, if a substantive major; (*b*.) professor, instructor, or other officer on the establishment of our Royal Military College, Royal Military Academy, or Staff College; (*c*.) garrison instructor, deputy assistant adjutant general for musketry, captain instructor or lieutenant instructor of musketry; (*d*.) adjutant in a regiment or corps of our auxilliary forces; or to hold such other appointments as may be fixed from time to time by our Secretary of State with the approval of the Lords Commissioners of our Treasury.

22. An officer supernumerary to the establishment of his regiment or corps shall retain his military position, and be eligible for promotion, precisely as if he had remained on the active list of such regiment or corps.

23. A supernumerary officer under Article 21, on being promoted to a lieutenant-colonelcy or majority in a regiment or corps, shall join the regiment or corps to which he may be promoted.

24. A supernumerary officer who completes the term of service fixed for his appointment or resigns it on satisfactory grounds, shall rejoin his regiment as supernumerary in his rank, except in the case of a substantive major, who shall receive half pay until absorbed, retaining his regimental position.

25. A supernumerary officer who resigns his appointment on unsatisfactory grounds, or is displaced therefrom for misconduct or incapacity, unless he be removed from our army, shall receive a reduced rate of half pay of such amount and for such period as our Secretary of State may decide, taking into consideration the length and character of the services rendered by the officer.

26. If a supernumerary officer shall die, be promoted, or retire, or if an officer of the rank in which there is a supernumerary officer waiting absorption under Article 24 shall die, be promoted, or retire, no promotion shall take place in succession to such vacancy.

27. Cases of reduction of establishment shall be specially considered, and such arrangements made for the gradual absorption of supernumerary officers as may be approved by the Lords Commissioners of our Treasury.

VII.—PROVISIONAL ARRANGEMENTS.

28. Cornets and ensigns of our army, appointed before the 26th day of August, 1871, and cornets and ensigns in our army appointed after such date who passed from our Royal Military College on the A list, may be promoted at once to the rank of lieutenant. No greater number of lieutenants than that allowed by the establishment which may be fixed for the year shall receive lieutenant's pay; and no officer shall receive such pay until he shall have passed the examination required by the existing regulations for the rank of lieutenant.

29. Other cornets and ensigns in our army appointed after the 26th day of August, 1871, candidates who have passed the examination for direct commissions before the date of this our Warrant, candidates for commissions in the Household Cavalry and Foot Guards who are nominated to fill the vacancies which occur in such regiments previous to the date of the first competitive examination for sub-lieutenancies, and who pass a qualifying examination, and candidates from the Universities now on the list of our Commander-in-Chief, may receive commissions as sub-lieutenants.

30. Such sub-lieutenants as have passed satisfactorily through a course of study at our Royal Military College may be promoted to the rank of lieutenant after twelve months' satisfactory service with one of our regiments.

Given at our Court at Balmoral, this thirtieth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, in the thirty-fifth year of our reign.

By Her Majesty's command, EDWARD CARDWELL.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, Oct. 27.)

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, 3RD NOVEMBER.

Royal Engineers.

Lt-Genl William Turnbull Kenwick to be Colonel-Commandant, vice Field-Marshal Sir John Fox Burgoyne, Bart, GCB., deceased, dated 5th Oct, 1871.

Lt-Col Charles Vaughan Wilkieson (late Madras) to be Col, vice A J M Boileau, deceased, dated 9th Aug, 1871.

Capt John Frederick Fisher, late Madras, to be Lt-Col, vice Bt-Col Wilkieson, dated 9th Aug 1871.

Second Capt William Henry Burton, late Madras, to be Capt, vice Fisher, dated 9th Aug 1871.

Lt Arthur Frank Hamilton, late Madras, to be Second Capt, vice Burton, dated 9th Aug 1871.

The temporary Commissions as Lieutenant of the undermentioned officers to be made permanent, from the 7th July, 1869:—

Henry John Harman.
Alfred Edmund Dobson.
George Robert Rollo Savage.
Alfred Porcelli.

The undermentioned officers, who were placed on the Second List (without succession in their corps), for employment in the Public Works Department in India, to be now placed on the Effective List:—

Captain.
Alexander De Courcy Scott.

Second Captains.

Henry Helsham Jones. George Swetenham.
John Thomas Twigge. Daniel Corrie Walker.
John Henry Crowdy.

Lieutenants.

Robert John Bond. William Sinclair Smith Bisset.
George Henry Law Pole. William Henry Coaker.
Charles Bowen. Francis Mascall.
Edward Tolor Vyvyan. Frank Vincent Corbett.
George Gordon Chamberlin. John Walker Ottley.
Bigsby. Sydenham John Lambert.
John Mabbott Morgan. Alexander Donald McArthur
Thomas Howard. John Lawrence Macpherson.
Archibald Lewis Buckle. James Ford Dorward.
Stephen Wood Jenner. Conway James.
Edward Harvey. William Lees Greehstreet.
Thomas Glaucy. Godfrey Hildebrand.
Ralph R. Evans Brockman. Osbert Chawdwick.
William Arthur James Wallace. John Thomas Wright.
Alfred Glynn Begbie. Ambrose Awdry.
Matthew Townsend Sale. Henry Harding Murphy.
Thomas Joseph Williams. John Barber Lindsell.
James Robert McCullagh. Russell Richard Palford.
Malcolm William Rogers. James Brown.
Richard Arthur Sargeaunt. Macgregor Greer.
George Ainslie Lechmere Aston Whitmore. Edward Chichester Hart.
Albert Eugene Dunmaler. Henry Sydney Freeman Haynes.
Clayton Scudamore Beauchamp. Sydney Long Jacob.
William Osborn. John Simpson Nicholson.
Leander Travelis Boileau. Napoleon Arnott.
Charles Edward Pridden. George Robert Walker.
Thomas Brown Blake Savi. Duncan MacNeil Campbell.
Andrew Wilson Baird. Charles Claude Clifton Barlow.
Marsee Sever Bell. William Robert Purchas.
George Fletcher Ottley Boughey. Charles Howard Peregrine Christie.
Willingham Franklin Richardson. Edward Crozier Sibbald Moore.
Richard Tudor Frere. Edward Pemberton Leach.
John Hill. Samuel Compton Turner.
George Tindal Plunkett. Charles Frederic Call.
Edward Merry Lemaine. Harry Molesworth Chambers.
Lothian Kerr Scott. Felician Rola de Wolski.
William Kerr Scott. Walter Harveis James.
Thomas Hungerford Holdich. William Henry Johnstone.
Frederick Savile Shepherd. Matthew Henry Gregson.
Thomas Gracey. Henry Hamilton Settle.
William Hans Rathborne. Richard Gardiner.
William Henry Haydon. John Hare.
John Grieve Hall. William Whiteford Bell Whiteford.
Henry Hardy Cox.
Henry Charles Reynolds.
Henry Campbell Macdiarmid.

Admiralty, 30th October, 1871.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870—

Lt Bertie W Vernon has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 27th inst.

Admiralty, 1st November, 1871.

In accordance with the provisions of H M's Order in Council of the 22nd Feb 1870, the undermentioned officers have been placed on the Retired List of their respective ranks from the dates stated against their names:—

Admiral Sir Charles Talbot, K.C.B., from the 1st inst.
Capt Warren Hasting Anderson, from the 22nd ult.
Comdr Alfred Henry Alston, from the 1st inst.
Comdr the Rt. Hon John Vansittart Danvers, Earl of Lanesborough, from the 23rd ult.
Surg Francis McAree, from the 23rd ult.
Paymaster Corbett C. Edwardes from this date.

Admiralty, 2nd November, 1871.

In accordance with the provisions of H M's Order in Council of the 22nd Febrnary, 1870—

Vice-Admiral Sir Henry Kellett, KCB., has this day been placed on the Retired List.

The undermentioned promotions of to-day's date have been made in consequence of the above retirement:—

Rear-Admiral William Loring, CB., to be a Vice-Admiral in H M's Fleet.

Consequent on the foregoing, the following promotions on the Retired List, from the same date, have also taken place:—

Retired Rear-Admirals:
Thomas Fisher,
Thomas L. Gooch,
George A. Halsted,
William L. Sherringham, to be Retired Vice-Admirals.

The undermentioned officers on the Reserved List have also been advanced to the rank of Reserved Vice-Admirals:—

Reserved Rear-Admirals:
Cospatrick B. Hamilton,
Sir James C. Caffin, K.C.B.,
Robert Tryon, to be Reserved Vice-Admirals.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is the Unrivalled Restorative for Weak and Sickly Children.—Dr. R. C. Gee, author of "Handbook for the Nursery," states: "I have tried Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and find that it contains all the properties which render the Oil so efficacious. I find, moreover, that many patients prefer it to the pale oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably. It is almost a specific in many of the diseases peculiar to infancy and childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, ANSAR, HARFORD, and CO., 77, Strand, London.

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REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the Presidency of Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHY.
BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
OF
SIMLA AND CALCUTTA,
HAVE THE PLEASURE TO ANNOUNCE THAT
THEIR STUDIO IN RAMPART ROW
WILL BE OPEN FOR PORTRAITURE
ON AND AFTER
MONDAY, 13TH NOVEMBER.
SITTINGS FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

BOURNE and SHEPHERD'S well known PHOTOGRAPHS of Cashmere, the N. W. Provinces, Calcutta, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the grand Snow Scenes of the Himalayas, the Neilgherries, Southern India, and Ceylon, ALWAYS ON VIEW; and being all kept arranged in books may easily be inspected.

Photographs of Bombay, Poona, and Matheran, are IN PREPARATION, and will shortly be ready.

BOURNE and SHEPHERD also beg to intimate that they will be prepared to execute ORDERS for COLOURING in all its Branches, from the Smallest Miniature to the Size of Life, in Oil, Water Colour, or Crayons.

Specimens can be seen at their Rooms.

Bombay, November, 1871.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS & REGIMENTAL AGENTS,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

N.B.—IN ALL INSTANCES WE GUARANTEE the QUALITY and PURITY of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

CHAMPAGNES (Dry), Rs. 32, 36, 44, and 50 per dozen single Magnums and double Magnums and Half Pints.
SPARKLING MOSELLES, Rs. 32, 34, and *38 per dozen.
SPARKLING HOCKS, Rs. 32 and 40 per dozen.
SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Red and White, Rs. 36 per dozen.
STILL HOCKS, Rs. 15, 18, 20, 21, 22, 26, 34 and 36 per dozen.
STILL MOSELLES, Rs. 20, 23, and 27 per dozen.
STEIN WEIN, in original flagons, Rs. 24 per dozen.
CLARETS, light Breakfast Wines, Rs. 10 and 13 per dozen.
CLARETS, Dinner Wines, Rs. 15, 18, and 20 per dozen.
CLARETS, after Dinner, full-bodied, Rs. 20, 26, and 28 per doz.
SHERRIES, Rs. 18, 22, 24, 27, 29, and 30 per dozen.
AMONTILLADO, Rs. 30 per dozen.
MANZANILLA (very dry), Rs. 32 per dozen.
VINO PUERO (delicate and choice), Rs. 32.
PORTS, Rs. 16, 21, and 27.
CHABLIS, Rs. 18 per dozen.
SAUTERNES, Rs. 18 and 24 per dozen.
BUCELLAS, Rs. 18 and 22 per dozen.
TENT WINE, Rs. 32 (for Communion).
BRANDIES, Rs. 24, 29, and 36 per dozen.
SUNDRY SPIRITS—LORD TOM, UNSWEETENED GIN, HOLLANDS, WHISKEY (SCOTCH and IRISH), JAMAICA RUM, &c.
LIQUEURS—CURACOA, MARASCHINO, NOYEAU, Cherry Brandy, Ginger Wine, Orange and Angostura Bitters, &c.
BEER—Stone's Bottling, Quarts and Pints.
Do. Our Extra Gravity, Quarts, Pints, and Imperial Pints.

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

CREDIT RATES AND DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

TREACHER AND Co., LIMITED,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
WHITE & Co.'s SHERRIES.
The Company are appointed Sole Agents in this Presidency for the *Celebrated Wines* of Messrs. *J. & C. White & Co*, the *unrivalled superiority* of whose shipments of Ports and Sherries is universally acknowledged in the *Home Markets* and the Presidencies of *Bengal and Madras*.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
PALE DINNER	Qts. 24 8	25 0
VINO DE PASTO	,, 28 0	29 0
SUPERIOR PALE (J. & C. White's well-known *White Seal* brand)	,, 28 0	31 0
MANZANILLA, (sometimes known as the "Convent" Wine)	,, 34 0	38 0
LIGHT AMONTILLADO, (*genuine juice of the Grape, which cheaper Wines offered as Amontillado usually are not*)	,, 38 0	42 0
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO, the *ne plus ultra* of Sherries	,, 44 0	48 0

PORTS.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s FINE PORT	Qts. 27	0	30 0
Do. do.	Pts. 16	0	18 0
J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s SUPERIOR PORT, (*most suitable for Invalids*)	Qts. 34	0	38 0
Do. do.	Pts. 19	0	21 0

SPARKLING WINES.
(CHAMPAGNES, HOCKS, AND MOSELLES.)
The charge for examination and re-packing is Rs. 2 per doz for Quarts, Re. 1 per dozen for Pints.
The Company are appointed Agents in the Bombay Presidency for Messrs. *F. Giesler & Co.*, and for Messrs. *Perrier, Jouet, & Co.*

CHAMPAGNE; GIESLER & Co.'s "*For India*," and SERRURIER, JOUET & Co.'s "*Pale Extra Dry Creaming*" brands in "original" cases		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
	Qts. 38	0	42 0
Do. do.	Pts. 21	0	23 0
CHAMPAGNE; JULES (the original) MUMM'S finest dry	Qts. 36	0	40 0
Do. do.	Pts. 20	0	22 0
CHAMPAGNE; "FLEUR DE SILLERY"	Qts. 32	0	36 0
HOCK, Superior Sparkling	Qts. 32	0	36 0
Do. do.	Pts. 18	0	20 0
HOCK, "EHRENBREITSTEIN," finest Sparkling; possessing in full perfection the aroma and flavour of the best Rhine Wines	Qts. 38	0	42 0
Do. do.	Pts. 21	0	23 0
MOSELLE, Superior Sparkling	Qts. 32	0	36 0
Do. do.	Pts. 18	0	20 0
MOSELLE, finest "NONPAREIL"	Qts. 36	0	40 0
Do do.	Pts. 20	0	22 0
MOSELLE; F. GIESLER & Co.'s finest Sparkling	Qts. 36	0	40 0
Do. do.	Pts. 20	0	22 0
BURGUNDY, Rich Sparkling, Red or White	Qts. 32	0	36 0
Do. do.	Pts. 18	0	20 0

STILL RHENISH WINES.
Imported from the Company's Agency at Coblenz.

HOCKS.	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
LAUBENHEIM, light Still Breakfast	Qts. 15 0	17 0
Do. do.	Pts. 9 0	10 0
BODENTHAL, vintage 1865	Qts. 21 0	24 0
Do. do.	Pts. 11 0	13 0
NIERSTEIN, vintage 1865	Qts. 25 0	28 0
Do. do.	Pts. 14 0	16 0
HATTENHEIM, vintage 1865	Qts. 27 0	30 0
Do. do.	Pts. 15 0	17 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH, vintage 1862	Qts. 36 0	40 0
Do. do.	Pts. 19 0	21 0
STEINWEIN (The celebrated Still Hock, in glass jugs)	20 0	22 8
Do. superior old	27 0	30 0

MOSELLES.

WINNINGEN	Qts. 20	0	22 8
Do.	Pts. 8	0	12 0
SCHARZBERG	Qts. 32	0	36 0
Do.	,, 18	8	20 0